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ABSTRACT

Designed to provide materials which the high school teacher can use to teach some of the basic reading skills or as supplementary reading material, this guide is composed of thirty-five articles of general interest which are vocationally oriented, followed by exercises designed to test comprehension and to teach reading concepts. The articles have been rewritten on a lower reading level and each is prefaced with definitions of new words. Some representative titles of articles are "Alcohol Power: Can It Help You Meet the Soaring Cost of Gasoline?" "A Close Look at Jogging as an Exercise," "A New Engine Can Save Old Betsy," and "If Your Car Rusts It Is Your Fault." (BL)

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State of New Jersey
Department of Education
Division of Vocational Education

FROM AUTOS TO STEREOS

A COLLECTION OF READINGS

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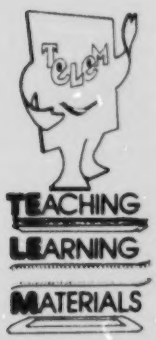

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PREFACE

Many students today have reading difficulties. In some cases students are graduating with severe reading problems. It is evident that something must be done. Not only should more remedial reading programs be implemented, but more importantly, all high school teachers should be made aware of the problem.

One of the main purposes of this text is to provide materials which the high school teacher can use to teach some of the basic reading skills. It is composed of articles dealing with topics of general interest followed by exercises designed to teach reading concepts. Much of the remedial reading material which is available today is either of very low interest, or it is too "babyish" for today's socially mature student. To try to overcome this problem, this text uses articles which should interest most of today's students. The articles, which have been rewritten on a lower reading level, are vocationally oriented to insure greater interest.

This text may be used either as a basis for teaching the basic reading skills or as supplementary material. Its real use depends on the teacher and how he/she wants to use it. A student who has missed the basic skills in reading is handicapped and must be taught these skills. This text tries to teach these skills and at the same time instill an interest in reading.

ASBESTOS: POLLUTANT OF AIR AND FOOD (1)*

New Words:

asbestos – a grayish mineral that is used in making fireproof materials.
Firemen's suits are made from asbestos.

environment – surroundings
The environment became polluted.

Food and Drug Administration – an agency of the government that protects us by checking the food and drugs on the market to see if they are safe.
The Food and Drug Administration makes sure that our food is safe.

pollutant – something that dirties up our environment.
Pollutants are destroying our environment.

pollution – impurities in our environment
Today there are many types of pollution.

scientist – one trained in science.
Scientists have made many discoveries.

stomach – part of the body where the food goes.
Our stomachs can sometimes become upset.

swallow – to take into the stomach through the mouth and throat.
He was swallowing water too fast.

systems – a group of units that work together.
Do you understand the filter systems?

talc – a soft mineral with a soapy feel.
Talc is sometimes used to make powder.

Asbestos is now known to be an air *pollutant* that can cause damage to our health. People who have worked with asbestos may develop cancer. Asbestos can also be harmful to the health of those who live near asbestos mining or even those who are in the same family with asbestos workers.

The use of asbestos has increased from about 500 tons to more than four million tons in the last 100 years. It is used in thousands of products and building materials. As a result of its wide use, it has gone into our *environment* and has become an air pollutant. Studies have shown that a large number of people are now breathing in asbestos. When the asbestos is taken into the lungs, it stays there to cause lung disease, and in some cases lung cancer.

* Numbers in parenthesis refer to Reference List beginning on page 116

The dangers of asbestos-treated products are now becoming well-known. Some of these products have been taken off the market, and others now have warnings on them. However, although the dangers of breathing in asbestos are widely known, the dangers of *swallowing* asbestos are unknown. Studies seem to show that drinks, food, and water are becoming polluted by asbestos. In 1968 studies showed that it was found in beer. Many people feel that asbestos could find its way into city drinking water supplies. This is because it is used a great deal in food and drink processing with products such as sugar, soft drinks, beer, wine, and drinking water.

Scientists from Canada tested samples of beer, wine, sherry, and soft drinks from Canada, the U.S., Europe, and South Africa. All of the samples were found to have asbestos in them. Asbestos found in these drinks may not have come from the filter *systems,* but it could have been in the water used to produce the drinks.

These same scientists from Canada found that water from three cities in Canada contained asbestos. It was also found that the use of water pipes made of asbestos make the problem worse. In this country, for example, we have about 800,000 miles of water pipes that contain asbestos.

In June 1973, the Environmental Protection Agency reported that large amounts of asbestos were found in Lake Superior. Towns using the lake for their water supply were told to use well water and bottled drinking water for young children until something was done about the asbestos.

Talc contains asbestos and is therefore a danger to health if eaten. The United States has allowed talc to be added to foods. The Japanese treat their rice with talc. Studies seem to show that talc used in food can lead to *stomach* cancer. As a result, the *Food and Drug Administration* said that talc used in food could not contain asbestos. It is almost impossible, however, to find out if asbestos is in the talc used for food.

The many threats of asbestos *pollution* in air, foods, and drinks show the problem of most pollutants. In the past, talc which contains asbestos was thought to be safe in foods. In June 1973 the Food and Drug Administration said that the words "free of asbestos" must be put on labels. This resulted in better safety for the public.

Can you answer these?

1. What is the main idea of the article?
2. What did the scientists from Canada find?
3. What can talc in food lead to?
4. What dangers do asbestos workers and their families face?
5. Why do many people feel that asbestos could find its way into city drinking water supplies?
6. Have any of the asbestos treated products been taken off the market?
7. Why were people who live near Lake Superior told to use well water and bottled drinking water?

8. What do you think would happen if no one did anything about the problems with asbestos?
9. What can we do on our own to help prevent pollution? Think about these questions and try to come up with some answers. Write your ideas down below.
10. How can the fight against pollution cause some workers to lose their jobs? Can you think of an example of this? How would you feel about such a case?

Dividing Words into Syllables

When the first vowel in a word is followed by two consonants, the word is usually divided between the two consonants.

The first vowel (a) in the word *danger* is followed by two_____so *danger* is divided: dan – ger.

Draw a line between the two consonants of each word below. Write the letter v under each vowel, and the letter c under each of the middle consonants:

market	almost
filter	impossible
contain	problem
until	better
cancer	public

Fill in the sentence below with the right words:

When two _____ come between two sounded_____ the word is usually divided between the two_____

When one consonant comes between two vowels, the word is usually divided after the first vowel.

The d in the word *product* comes between two_____

So *product* is divided after the first_____

Divide the following words into syllables:

become	report
taken	result
produce	labels

ALCOHOL POWER: CAN IT HELP YOU MEET THE SOARING COST OF GASOLINE? (2)

New Words:

alcohol – a colorless flammable liquid.
Wood alcohol is only one type of alcohol.

government – a group who rules.
That country has a strong government.

improvement – something better.
The new room is a big improvement over the old one.

methanol – a flammable poisonous liquid that is made up of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.
Methanol has been found to have a new use.

require – to order; to need
The state requires that everyone must take gym in school.

station – a stopping place.
They pulled into the gas station to get gas.

Studies at Santa Clara, California, and MIT have come up with a new kind of fuel for cars. This new fuel is called *methanol* (wood *alcohol*), a common liquid which has been used in industry for years. Methanol is now the only type of fuel other than gas which can be put into your gas tank.

Methanol is not used by itself. It is blended with gas. Improvements on this kind of fuel still have to be made before methanol can be used by itself.

Tests done at MIT showed that cars ran better with methanol added than with gas alone. Also, there were no signs of knocking. Methanol is a very good fuel for other reasons. It is easier to store, pour, pipe, and pump than most of the other kinds of fuels. It could be sold at any gas *station*.

One main thing methanol has going for it is that if we were to use it, our country would not have to depend so much on oil from other countries. Some men in *government* have tried to pass a bill which would *require* that 5% methanol be added to gas in California by 1976, and 15% by 1978. Right now, the bill has only led to getting money for more studies on the matter.

Another study has found that wastes can produce methanol. This could mean millions of gallons of methanol. It could also mean a big lowering in cost of our car fuel. Methanol could be a great help if gas becomes harder to get.

Can you answer these?

1. What is another name for methanol?
2. Where were studies done on methanol?

3. Is methanol used by itself?

4. What are the advantages of using methanol?

5. In what state are they trying to pass a bill which would require that 5% of methanol be added to gas?

6. What is another source of methanol?

When words begin with two consonants, the two consonants are blended together to make an *initial consonant blend.*

Underline the initial consonant blend in each of the following words. Then put the right word on the line after its meaning.

studies	still	store	station	produce
blend	knocking	problem	tried	prove

1. difficulty to be solved_____

2. to show that something is true and right_____

3. to put two or more things together_____

4. a place where gas is sold_____

5. banging_____

Divide the following words into syllables:

common	gallons	into	better	matter

When a syllable is divided after a consonant it is called a closed syllable, and the first vowel is *usually* short.

Examples: bas/ket har/bor

Divide the following words into syllables:

before	depend	produce	becomes	decide

When a syllable is divided after the first vowel as in the words above it is called an open syllable, and the first vowel is *usually* long.

Examples: so/da pi/rate

Consonants are sometimes silent. The most common examples are:

k when it comes before n, as in *k*nee
w when it comes before r, as in *w*rite
b when it comes after m, as in lam*b*
c when it is joined with k, as in bri*ck*
gh when it comes after au, ou, or i, as in cau*gh*t, thou*gh*t, and li*gh*t
t when it comes in the middle of a one-syllable word, as in ha*t*ch.
l when it comes before k or f, as in wa*l*k or ca*l*f

Cross out the silent consonants in the words below:

knocking	taught
brick	knife
catch	dumb
talk	brought
knew	tick
limb	knot
half	watch

THINK SAFETY (3)

New Words:

accident – something which happens by chance
Accidents happen every day.

architectural – relating to the art of making plans for buildings
Architectural plans are often complex.

campaign – a series of actions to bring about a desired result
There was a campaign against crime.

commission – a group of people appointed to do certain things
The commission was set up to study the safety factor.

consumer – one who buys goods
The consumer buys many products.

equipment – supplies or articles used for a certain activity
The camping equipment was very heavy.

hazard – a danger
The fire hazards in a home are not always known.

index – a list used as a guide in finding something
Look up that subject in the index.

manufacturer – person or company that makes something
The U.S. has many manufacturers who make a lot of products.

survey – a study made to collect facts or opinions on something
A survey was taken to find the number of people without jobs.

Safety at work is very important, but at home safety is often forgotten. The New *Consumer* Product Safety *Commission* has been watching safety on many kinds of consumer products since 1973.

There is a great deal of information around just for the asking. At certain times during the year newspapers and magazines give reports and examples of *accidents* and how to avoid them.

Manufacturers are required to report to the Consumer Product Safety Commission any safety *hazards* connected with their products. During the 1973 Christmas season the Commission had a safety *campaign* to help prevent accidents. The Commission put out an *index* listing the products which were said to be harmful. The top ten were: bicycles and bicycle *equipment*, stairs and ramps, doors, cleaning products, non-glass tables, beds, footballs, playground equipment, liquid fuels, and *architectural* glass.

Surveys have found that the public often ignores warning labels. Therefore, a warning does not always do what it should do.

The Commission notes that safety should begin at home. Maybe if safety needs were made to be the "in" thing and not a rule, people might listen. If someone in the family has an accident around the home, it could serve as a family discussion on safety. Try to make it a family project by talking about how this accident and others like it could be avoided.

To make young people aware of safety many consumer education courses are now being started. By being aware of safety you are saving money. A small accident can end up costing hundreds of dollars.

Can you answer these?

1. How long has the New Consumer Product Safety Commission been watching the safety of products?
2. What were the top ten products which the Commission listed as the most harmful?
3. Does a label always work as a warning?
4. Where should safety begin?
5. How can being aware of safety save you money?
6. How can people be made aware of the dangers of certain products?
7. What is the main idea of this article?

When a word has one vowel and a final e, the first vowel is usually long, and the final e is silent.

Pronounce each of the following words. Cross out the final e to show it is silent. Draw a long mark over the first vowel to show it has a long sound.

safe
time
note
made
home
make
save

Review: Divide the following words into syllables.

often	labels	public
forgot	index	begin
reports	survey	listen

When there is only one vowel in a syllable or a word, it is usually short.

The word ham has only one_____

So the vowel in ham is_____

Make a list below of 6 words which fit this general rule.

1. 4.
2. 5.
3. 6.

Underline all the words and syllables in the paragraph below which fit this generalization. There is a word below which only has one vowel but does not fit this generalization. Find this word and circle it.

Tom sat by the window and thought of how he could get his mom to let him have the motorcycle he had seen on Monday. At last he thought of how he could do it. He would tell his mom that he needed it to get to work. All of a sudden he changed his mind. This would mean he would have to get a job!

A CLOSE LOOK AT JOGGING AS AN EXERCISE (4)

New Words:

ankle – the joint between the foot and leg
He sprained his ankle playing ball.

breathe – to draw air in and let it out from the lungs
You must breathe to live.

circulation – flow of blood through the body
Exercise helps your circulation.

conditioning – putting into a state of fitness
Conditioning your body is good for your health.

creaky – making a grating noise
The floor was old and creaky.

enough – quantity to meet a need
There is enough food to meet their needs.

healthy – well; without illness
He takes care of himself, and so he is healthy.

lubricate – to make slippery
Oil lubricates machine parts.

medical – having to do with the treatment of disease
Our town medical doctor is very busy.

value – importance
The value of that drug is not known.

Jogging can be good or bad for you, depending on who does it and how it is is done. With any kind of sport or exercise, *conditioning* is very important. Too many adults try to start an exercise program without proper preparation.

Before jogging, especially if you have not been doing any exercise for a long time, you should have a *medical* checkup. You should follow your doctor's advice on how to go about your jogging program. The best way to begin jogging is to increase your speed and distance little by little. Sometimes it is best to begin with just walking. You should "warm up" at the start and "warm down" at the end.

Jogging helps to make the lungs, heart, *circulation*, and muscles stronger. This helps your general health. Cigarettes damage the lungs and the heart, and as a result the muscles do not work as well. Alcohol also helps to damage the heart. If you are overweight on top of all this, your joints and muscles will not be able to work as well as they should.

Jogging tones the muscles and makes them stronger. It *lubricates* the joints and keeps the bones *healthy*. Bones which do not move *enough* become weak and break easily. Joints that do not move enough become *creaky*. Jogging helps to keep the muscles, joints, and bones in good condition.

Jogging could be harmful to you if you are overweight, if you have lower back pain, or if you have some other medical problem. Check with your doctor to be sure.

It is important to wear the right kind of shoes while jogging. Rubber soles are better than leather soles. You should wear socks under your shoes. To jog correctly, tip forward at the *ankle* and land very softly with your knee bent. Let your arms swing back and forth. You should also try to *breathe* deeper. Two or more hours after a meal is the best time to jog.

If done correctly, jogging can be a very good lung and heart exercise. It costs nothing, and can be done any time, any place, and in a short amount of time. As a result, it has a lot of *value* for your health.

Can you answer these?

1. What should you do before beginning a jogging or an exercise program?
2. Why is it important to warm up before beginning to exercise?
3. What are some of the benefits of jogging?
4. What are some of the things which are harmful to your health?
5. What happens to bones that do not move enough?
6. Why is it important to wear the right kind of shoes while jogging?
7. When is the best time to jog?

If there is one vowel in a word or syllable which is followed by R, then the sound of the vowel is *usually* affected by the sound of R.
Example: Note the difference in pronunciation of the *a* in *ban* and *barn*; of the *i* in *fist* and *first*.

Read each of the following words which have an R-controlled vowel. Write a sentence for each word on the line next to the word.

for _____

sport _____

short _____

warm _____

start _____

work _____

arms _____

forth _____

Can you think of any other R-controlled words?

Review:

(1) When two consonants come between two vowels the word is *usually* divided between the two consonants.

(2) When one consonant comes between two vowels, the word is *usually* divided after the first vowel.

Using the generalizations above, select the one which fits each word below and write its number on the space next to the word. The first one is done for you.

depend 2	doctor ____	result ____	tennis ____
follow ____	advice ____	also ____	correct ____
before ____	begin ____	become ____	forward ____

List 5 words which have a silent consonant in them. Underline the silent consonants.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Complete the following crossword puzzle

All but two words are from the article which you have just read.

Across:

1. the state of being well.
2. rubber soles are better than these for running.
4. a form of running.
5. hard material which forms the skeleton of most animals.
7. something done for fun or exercise.

Down:

1. a muscle which keeps blood moving.
2. an organ which helps with breathing.
3. lively, busy
4. parts of the body where two bones are joined.
5. opposite of a girl.
6. a word used to connect two words or group of words which offer a choice.

WAYS TO SAVE GASOLINE (5)

New Words:

automatic – self-acting
Cars with an automatic transmission use more gas.

basis – foundation, way in which something is done
They go to the dentist on a regular basis.

device – a piece of equipment which serves a purpose
An engine has many devices on it.

energy – power to be active
He never stops; he seems to have lots of energy.

expand – to increase in size
Metals expand when heated.

fuel – something used to make heat or power
Fuel is needed to run cars.

premium – high value
Premium gas has a higher quality or octane.

radial – having parts with rays coming from the center
Radial tires are one of the best kinds of tires.

With the high cost and short supply of gas, it is important to try not to waste it. In fact, the prices will most likely go higher and the supply get lower.

Large cars with big engines use a lot of gas. Small cars that weigh about 2500 pounds can sometimes get twice as many miles per gallon. This is because of their lighter weight and smaller engine size.

A good way to save on gas is to have your engine tuned on a regular *basis*. Tests show that 15% to 25% gas can be saved by regular tune-ups. In addition, 5 to 10% can be saved by having the correct spark timing. A good tune-up can make a big difference in the way a car runs and also in the amount of miles per gallon it gets.

Check to make sure your car does not have any leaks because a leak of gas wastes a lot of *fuel*. Make sure your *automatic* choke is working correctly because it may cause too much gas to go into the engine. If you have an old car, have the valves checked to make sure they are not worn.

Buy *premium* or high test gas if your car will not run on regular gas. Do not fill your tank full on a hot day. The fuel will *expand* and cause you to lose gas. Make sure your air filter and pollution control *devices* have been checked.

Try to check to see if your tires are at the correct pressure. If they do not have the right pressure, the miles per gallon will be reduced. Some gas may be saved by filling the tires a little above the correct pressures. Have the tires balanced, because uneven tire wear wastes *energy*. *Radial* tires can save up to 10% of gas use.

Gas can also be saved by getting rid of unneeded heavy cargo in your car and in the trunk. Keep a check on the number of miles you get per gallon of gas. If there is any change, you can check to find out why. Driving under the speed limit helps to save on gas. Staying at the same speed rather than changing speeds also saves on gas. Pumping the gas pedal wastes a lot of gas.

If you stop for longer than a minute, turn your engine off. On a cold day, warm the engine up and do not race it. Air conditioning systems add extra pounds to the car and so add to the gas cost. You will get one to two miles per gallon less with air conditioning.

Local road conditions and driving habits affect gas mileage. As a result, savings on gas will vary. In most cases, however, if you follow the advice given here, you will save money. It's worth a try!

Can you answer these?

1. What are some of the reasons why we should not waste gas?
2. Why do small cars get more miles to the gallon than large cars?
3. What percent of gas can be saved by having a tune-up on a car?
4. Why should your tires have the correct air pressure?
5. What kind of tire helps to save gas?
6. What are some of the things you can do to try to save gas?
7. Will all of these things work for everyone? Why or why not?

Following Directions: Learning to follow directions is an important skill. You need this skill to read charts and maps. You also need this skill to do your homework and to take tests. To develop this skill you need practice. Below is an exercise which will help you develop this skill.

Find the Word: This is an exercise in following directions. Start with the word which is given. Then start changing the word as the directions say to.

The word is *bicycle*.

1. Write the word in the blank. _____
2. Drop the third letter of the word. In its place add the letter which follows it in the alphabet. _____
3. Add the 19th letter of the alphabet to the front of the word. _____

20

4. Drop the 2nd letter of the alphabet. _____

5. Drop the 6th letter of the word. In its place add the letter which comes before the first letter of the word. _____

6. Drop the first letter of the word. In its place add the letter which comes after the letter you just dropped. _____

7. Drop the 3rd, 4th, and 5th letter of the word. _____

Doesn't your bike have one of these?

Review:

Answer the question in each heading with one word.

	How many vowels are there together?	Which vowel has a long sound?	Which vowel is silent?
1. wait			
2. gate			
3. seat			
4. boat			
5. real			
6. each			

Fill in the blanks below:

When two vowels come together in a word, the first is usually _____ and the second is usually _____

When a word ends with the letters *le*, the consonant before the le usually begins the last syllable and the final e is silent.

Example: han/dle

Underline the last syllable in the following words. Then write a sentence for each word.

1. terrible
2. marble
3. struggle
4. table
5. trouble

Pronunciation Hint: *Tion* and *sion* sound like shun at the end of a word.

Pronounce the following words:

action
application
detention
information
question
succession
division

WHAT'S THE BEST PLACE FOR YOUR SAVINGS? (6)

New Words:

account – a sum of money put in a bank
It is a good idea to deposit money regularly in a savings account.

advantage – benefit
The advantages of smoking are few.

association – a group of people with common interests
The teacher's association went on strike.

capital – money
His capital was tied up in stocks.

institution – an established corporation
This educational institution is very old.

investment – money spent for future income or profit
He made a large investment when he bought the bonds.

routine – a regular course of action
The police did a routine search.

Interest rates on a savings *account* start at about 5% and go up to 7½% and more in a long term account. Years ago the interest rate was not as high. Now, in addition to a savings account being a safe *investment*, it is also a good way to increase your money.

If you put money into stocks, you have no guarantee that your money will increase. In fact, you may lose money. On the other hand, a savings account has two *advantages*:

(1) Safety of *capital* – You can be almost certain that you will never lose money if it is in a savings account. Even if the bank fails, your money is insured up to forty thousand dollars.
(2) Liquidity – You can get your money out fast in a savings account, which is not always possible with real estate or stocks.

The disadvantage of a savings account is that the money you put away may lose its value in buying power because of inflation. Also, the interest you earn is taxable.

The reason interest is higher on savings accounts today is because there is competition between savings *institutions* for your money. There are four main types of institutions that will pay interest. There are "full-service" banks, mutual savings banks, savings and loan *associations*, and credit unions. Each one has its own rules and regulations.

The interest rate determines how much your money will earn. The rates that may be paid are not limited by laws. The lowest rates are paid by full-service banks on regular passbook accounts. The advantage of these accounts is that you can take out your money whenever you want.

If you can leave your money in the account for a year or longer, you can get higher interest rates at most institutions. Another way to get higher interest rates is with the "certificate of deposit," which works like a savings bond. After a certain amount of years, you can cash it in.

The best way to save money is to set a goal for yourself. For example, you might decide to try to save $2,000 in two years. To accomplish this goal, set aside a certain amount of money every month. Make this a *routine* just as any payment would be.

There are other ways to help you save money. You can have the bank take money out automatically from your checking account. Another good way to save is to have your employer take out money from your paycheck and put it into savings bonds.

Can you answer these?

1. What are two advantages of a savings account?
2. What does liquidity mean?
3. What are some of the disadvantages of a savings account?
4. List the four main types of institutions which pay interest on your money.
5. What is the main thing which decides how much your money will earn?
6. What are some of the ways that can help you save money?

A word which is made up of two words put together is called a *compound word.* When these two words are put together, they have a different meaning from when they are used alone.

To divide a compound word into syllables, divide between the two separate words.

Divide the following compound words into syllables. The first one is done for you.

day/time	nothing	hatpin
starfish	something	grandmother
sidewalk	outside	football

List four more compound words.

1.
2.
3.
4.

Review:

Listed below are three general rules which have been gone over in other lessons.

(1) If two vowels come together in a word, the first vowel is usually long and the second vowel is usually silent.

(2) If a word or syllable has only one vowel in it, that vowel is usually short.

(3) If there is a final e in a word it usually makes the vowel before it long.

Listed below are words which are found in the article you have just read. Pronounce each word. Then write the number of the rule that applies to each word.

reach _____	get _____	save _____	fails _____
estate _____	hand _____	each _____	has _____
like _____	paid _____	main _____	rate _____
may _____	take _____	put _____	long _____
goal _____	fact _____	real _____	fast _____

Each part of a word which you hear is a syllable. Write down the number of parts you hear in the words below.

rate _____	has _____	stock _____
today _____	also _____	capital _____

Count the number of vowel *sounds* you hear in the words below. Remember, some of the vowels may be silent. Then count the number of syllables. Write these numbers on the spaces next to the words.

	vowel sounds	syllables
have	_____	_____
never	_____	_____
refund	_____	_____
disadvantage	_____	_____
want	_____	_____
lose	_____	_____
institution	_____	_____
interest	_____	_____

HOW TO COPE WITH AN UNWANTED MOVE (7)

New Words:

classified section – part of the newspaper which contains small ads for jobs, real estate, articles for sale, etc.
The house was listed in the classified section of the paper.

furniture – chairs, tables, beds, and other articles used in a room
The furniture department did not have any tables.

government – the ruling body
There are different types of government in different countries.

industrial – relating to business, trade, or manufacture of something
The industrial parks were growing in size and number.

necessary – needed
It is necessary to eat to stay alive.

real estate agent – one who helps you to buy or sell property for a fee
Many real estate agents travel a great deal.

weight – the heaviness of something
The weight of the truck was too much for the old bridge.

Today most people move only if it is really *necessary* rather than by choice. If you have to pay your own moving expenses, you may decide to "do it yourself" rather than hiring a moving company. Here are some ideas that can help you.

The first thing to do is to try to sell everything you do not need. A good way to do this is to have a yard sale or garage sale. You will end up with some extra cash and fewer things to move.

It may be hard to part with hobby items such as boats and motorcycles, but if you don't expect to use them after you move, sell them now!

Check with *real estate agents* and *classified sections* of the paper in the area to which you are moving. You may be able to house-sit. This is when you live in the furnished home of a family while they are on vacation for a long time.

After you have sold everything you don't need, pick the cheapest way to move what you have left. If you buy a used truck or trailer, you may be able to resell it after you have moved. If you do not buy a truck, you will have to rent one. Remember that the less cargo you have to move, the less it will cost.

Up to four rooms of furniture can fit into a trailer. Look in the yellow pages for places to rent trailers. Call up different ones to get an idea of the cost. Make sure you get a trailer that is waterproof, and has locking doors and tail-lights that work. Also, make sure that it is the right size for your car to pull. The *weight* of the trailer when filled should not be more than the curb weight of the empty car.

You'll need a truck for more than four rooms of furniture. Make sure the truck is for household moving and not *industrial* moving. It should have padding, tie-down hooks, and a low deck for easy moving. Furniture pads and a hand truck can also be rented.

If you tow a heavy trailer with your car, you can almost double your gas bill. But towing your car behind a truck will not make much difference in the gas you use. Some truck rental companies will give you two bars for this purpose. If you do this, you can fill your car with light items.

It is a good idea to find out about road service in case of trouble along the way. It is nice to know ahead of time what to do in case something happens. Some rental companies will give you a toll free number to call.

Many people who can afford to have van lines move them do not like the service they receive. Often things are damaged, or they do not arrive on time. The armed forces now offer their families the choice of a complete van line move or a do-it-yourself move with the truck or trailer paid for by the *government*. A large number of servicemen choose to move themselves. So if you have to move yourself, do not worry – at least you know the cargo will be treated carefully.

Can you answer these?

1. What is the first thing you should do if you have to move?
2. What is a good way to sell the things which you do not need?
3. What kinds of things should you look for when renting a trailer?
4. What kinds of things should a truck have for moving household items?
5. How do many people feel about van lines?
6. If you were moving what method would you use and why?

The consonant c has two sounds – soft (as in *cent*) and hard (as in *cap*). The consonant g has two sounds – soft (as in *gem*) and hard (as in *got*).

Most words have a clue that will tell you if c or g has a soft or hard sound.

	What vowel comes after c?	Does c have a soft or hard sound?
1. cabin	_____	_____
2. cold	_____	_____
3. cage	_____	_____
4. cure	_____	_____

	What vowel comes after g?	Does g have a soft or hard sound?
1. gold	_____	_____
2. gas	_____	_____
3. gum	_____	_____
4. gate	_____	_____

Fill in the blanks:
C usually has the _____ sound when it is followed by the vowels____, ____, and _____

G usually has the _____ sound when it is followed by the vowels _____, _____, and _____

	What vowel comes after c?	Does c have a soft or hard sound?
1. cycle	_____	_____
2. cider	_____	_____
3. center	_____	_____

	What vowel comes after g?	Does g have a soft or hard sound?
1. gypsy	_____	_____
2. giant	_____	_____
3. germ	_____	_____

Fill in the blanks:

C usually has a _____ sound when followed by the vowels _____, _____, and _____

G usually has a _____ sound when followed by the vowels_____ , _____, and _____

Fill in the blanks below to make a guide which is true for both c and g.

Usually c and g have the hard sound when followed by the vowels_____ _____ , and_____and they usually have the soft sound when followed by the vowels_____ , _____, and _____

NEW WAYS TO SAVE MONEY WHEN YOU TRAVEL (8)

New Words:

attraction – something that pleases people
There were many attractions at the fair.

budget – a plan for spending money
The housewife was on a tight budget.

bureau – an agency which provides a service
The travel bureau planned our entire trip.

coupons – tickets which represent part of a payment
She cut out the coupons in magazines to save money on food.

discount – amount of money taken off the regular cost of something
He received a discount on the car.

entertainment – amusement, enjoyment
They go to the movies for their entertainment.

festival – celebration, entertainment
The folk festival is in June.

information – knowledge
He gained much information from his study.

vacation – a time for recreation or rest, away from work or school
Summer is usually the best time for a vacation.

Most people spend more money than is necessary during their *vacations*. To save money, the best thing to do is to plan ahead of time. A detailed *budget* planned before a trip helps to keep you from wasting money.

Your budget should list how much money you plan to spend on such things as food, motels, gas, oil, and tolls. Next, you should list how much money you will have available to spend on extras, such as *entertainment* and gifts.

You should try to stick to your budget; however, make it flexible. For example, if you want to go out to a fancy place to eat one night, then the next night eat at a hamburger stand. Just try not to go over the total amount of money you set aside for food. Any kind of budget will work, as long as you keep a check on your spending.

If you want to save money on gas and oil, try to stay fairly close to your home. A good way to do this is to get a map and draw a circle around your town. Next, send away for *information* on things to do and places of interest to visit in the area circled. Every state has a travel *bureau*, and every town has a chamber of commerce willing to send you information.

After you get all the information, pick out the place that appeals to you most. Once you get there, stop and spend a few days. Driving around from place to place wastes a lot of money.

If you plan to go to a big resort, look into package deals, because they can save you money. Write to hotels to find out about family plans, group rates, and special deals which might include free buses and tours. The AAA (American Automobile Association) has a lot of money saving plans.

Also look for *discounts* and freebies. For example, Mobil Travel Guides include discount *coupons* which can save you a lot of money. They also give you information on costs of motels and restaurants, as well as maps.

Look in travel guides also for yearly *festivals* and fairs. Many travel guides can be found at your local library. You can find county fairs all over the U.S. with lots of free attractions. Another interesting free attraction is a tour of an industrial plant.

There are many inexpensive places to stay. Look into the so-called "budget motels" such as Days Inns of America, Chalet Swiss International, Econo-Travel Motor Hotels, and Dollar Inns of America. These motels keep their prices down by eliminating some of the costly "extras" such as plush furnishings and fancy restaurants.

Just about all motels have some kind of family plan. Some motels even offer free Sundays if you come on Friday or Saturday. Most motels let small children stay for free.

Another thing to think about is toll roads. They are faster, but they also cost a lot more. Taking another route might take longer, but it might have the advantage of being a more scenic way to go as well as eliminating the expense of tolls.

If you travel light, you will save on gas. You get .2 miles less per gallon for every 100 pounds of added weight. Also, you spend more on gas if you put things on the roof of the car. The way a car steers and the way your engine performs also are affected by the load you are carrying. Heavy loads can make tires wear. Tune up your car if necessary before you leave. Make sure the car is in good condition.

Try not to drive at rush hours because you will use more gas. Leaving early in the morning also cuts down on the need for air conditioning. Staying under 55 mph is another way to get better gas mileage. When you buy gas, look for the lowest prices.

You can save on food by eating by the roadside instead of in restaurants, It is a good idea to carry spoons, knives, forks, bags, paper cups, napkins, sugar, salt, and pepper. Shop at food stores and farm stands.

Can you answer these?

1. What should you do to prepare for a vacation?
2. What should your trip budget include?
3. What kinds of things can help you save money on your vacation?
4. Why do you save gas when you travel light?
5. How can you save money on food? Make a menu for a picnic lunch to be eaten by the roadside.

Finding the Main Idea

The main idea of a paragraph is what the paragraph is about. Many times the main idea can be found at the beginning or the end of the paragraph.

What is the main idea of the following paragraph?

Football is a very popular sport. It is played by many for both fun and profit. Not only is football fun to play, it is also fun to watch.

Main Idea _____

Contractions:

Contractions are a short way to write some words. You use an apostrophe to show that a letter or letters have been left out.

Example: can't = can not

Write out the words represented by the following contractions:

1. won't _____
2. shouldn't _____
3. wasn't _____
4. I'd _____
5. we'll _____
6. haven't _____
7. isn't _____
8. couldn't _____
9. you're _____
10. it's _____

Review:

Some words contain consonants which are silent. Underline the *silent consonants* in each of the following words:

1. watch
2. knife
3. talk
4. caught
5. climb

Below is a list of one-syllable words. If the word has a long vowel sound write the letter *l* on the space next to it. If the word has a short vowel sound write the letter *s* on the space next to it.

1. most _____
2. save _____
3. thing _____
4. keep _____
5. spend _____
6. like _____
7. eat _____
8. plan _____
9. check _____
10. place _____

A NEW ENGINE CAN SAVE OLD BETSY (9)

New Words:

amount – the total number
A large amount of money is spent on travel.

assembly – a collection of parts required to put something together
The engine assembly was complete.

catalog – a list of items available for sale
The motorcycle catalog had all the parts we needed.

cylinder – a long round object
The cylinder was hollow.

insurance – a guarantee against the loss or damage of something
Insurance on sports cars is very high.

mechanic – one who repairs machines
Car mechanics have to be skilled with machines.

original – first; source from which something is copied or imitated
The original painting was priceless.

production – the making of goods
Production is fast in most industries.

realize – to understand
Do you realize the importance of some form of government?

specifications – a detailed list of requirements for something
There were written specifications to follow for the building.

For five hundred to seven hundred dollars you could get another 125,000 to 150,000 miles out of your old car. That is about the cost of replacing the engine.

You can buy new tires, get a tune-up, reline the brakes, and take care of minor problems for two hundred dollars or less, depending on whether you do your own work. But this will only give you an extra 20,000 to 30,000 miles. On the other hand, a new engine will buy you as many miles as you would get from a new car.

If you look at the prices of new cars, you will *realize* that a new engine sounds like a good buy. Before deciding on a new engine, however, there are several things to consider. If your car has reached the point where the engine is gone, there is a good chance that it is falling apart in other areas too. This will add to your total cost of fixing up the car.

The question then becomes: new engine or new car. The price of a new engine plus the money you would have received as a trade-in on your old car would most likely be enough for a down payment on a new car. There is one big difference, of course – no car payments afterwards. You might save on *insurance* costs, too, by keeping your old car.

On the other hand, if you decide to trade the car in within a year or two, you won't get much more for an old car with a new engine than you would for an old car with an old engine. A used car sells mostly on how it looks outside.

If you really like your car and you plan to keep it for about five more years, then a new engine is a good idea.

There are several ways to replace an engine. You can get three kinds of replacement engines: factory originals, remanufactured engines, and custom rebuilt engines. You can get an *original* equipment engine (everything is the same as in a new car) from the auto companies. You buy these from car dealers.

You can also buy engines through mail-order houses, Sears, engine rebuilders, and service outlets. A remanufactured engine consists of a core that is put on a *production* line and rebuilt to original equipment *specifications.* Mail-order houses sell only production line rebuilds. A *custom* rebuild is when the engine isn't replaced but it is rebuilt. A *mechanic* takes out the engine, rebuilds it, and then puts the same engine back.

You can buy a kit if you want to do your own custom rebuilding. There are four basic kits:

1. Kit A, also known as a complete engine *assembly.* This costs the most but is the most complete. You get about 250 new parts.
2. Kit B, also known as block assembly. You don't get as many parts as in Kit A, and some parts are remanufactured. It also doesn't include *cylinder* heads, rocker arms, and an oil pan.
3. Kit C, also known as a short block. It has less parts then Kit B. It doesn't include cylinder heads, oil pump, pick-up pipe, lifters, front cover, and pulley.
4. Kit D is the rebuild-it-yourself kit. Different items come with different kits.

Kit A costs the most and Kit D the least. If you have taken good care of your car, you probably don't need Kit A because you will already have most of the parts. Choose between Kits B and C if you are not going to do the work yourself.

Replacement engines sold by mail-order houses cost less than those sold by car makers. Get a *catalog* to find out how much a replacement engine for your car would cost.

An engine man who knows what he is doing can take out an old engine in about an hour and a half, and put in the replacement engine in three to four hours if he doesn't run into any problems. Most shops will keep the car for two or three days in case they have a problem or need a part. A good idea is to have a shop put into writing what they say they will do and the cost.

If you want to replace a V8 engine with a smaller six-cylinder engine, it will cost you more because many of the parts will not fit.

A replacement engine is a good idea if you do not mind having an older car, and if your car is in good shape. For your money you will get a lot of miles with a new engine instead of a new car.

Can you answer these?

1. What are the pros and cons of replacing the engine in an older car?
2. What are the three different kinds of replacement engines you can get?
3. When is a replacement engine a good idea?

Follow these directions:

Sam wanted to buy a used motorcycle. He looked in the paper and saw an ad for a 1974 175 Yamaha. It sounded good, so he decided to call about it. After talking to the man who was selling it, he decided to go take a look at it. These are the directions Sam had to follow to get to the seller's house from his own house:

> Go three blocks and then turn right. Keep going straight until you come to a traffic light. Turn left at the light. Go straight until you see a grade school on the left. Make a right at the school. Keep going straight for six blocks. There will be a hospital on the right. Turn left here and continue to drive straight. You will go through three traffic lights. At the third light make a right. Follow this road for about two miles until you cross a bridge. At the foot of the bridge is a stop sign. Turn left here and go straight for one block and make a quick right. Go up three blocks, and the seller's house is the second house on the left. The address is 711 Apple Drive. Using these directions, make a map below showing how Sam got to the seller's house:

Synonyms: A synonym is a word with the same meaning or almost the same meaning, as another word.

Match the following words in Column A with their synonyms in Column B.

	A		B
1.	_____ car	a.	cost
2.	_____ minor	b.	general
3.	_____ work	c.	tiny
4.	_____ price	d.	types
5.	_____ trade	e.	inexpensive
6.	_____ small	f.	automobile
7.	_____ ways	g.	job
8.	_____ kinds	h.	methods
9.	_____ basic	i.	small
10.	_____ cheap	j.	bargain

Synonyms are useful because they give us another word to use to replace one which may be used too much. As a result, they let us use more variety in our writing.

Write a synonym for each of the italicized words in the sentences below: (You may have to use a dictionary)

1. The boy was always *untidy*.
2. They felt very *hostile* towards us.
3. We were filled with *joy*.
4. *Training* animals to do tricks is not always easy.
5. He told us a very long *tale*.
6. The old man was *strange* looking.
7. John had a *wild* time at the party.
8. The ocean was *calm*.
9. Football players often seem to be *tough*.
10. The math exam was *tough*, but we did well.

List 10 words below. Next to these 10 words write a synonym for the word. Remember, a synonym is a word which means almost the same thing as the first word.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

TRAILER HITCHES VS. THE NEW BUMPERS (10)

New Words:

chassis – a supporting framework
The car's chassis was very large.

collision – crash, come together with force
The car collision was a result of wet roads.

compact – small in size, firmly packed together
Compact cars are becoming popular because of their small size.

connection – link
The connection between the two parts was strong.

plastic – a substance that hardens and keeps its shape after being molded when softened by heat, pressure, etc.
Many cars are now being made with plastic bumpers.

recommend – speak in favor of, support
He was recommended for the job.

standard – anything taken as a basis of comparison; requirement
Car companies have many standards to meet.

suspension – springs which support the upper part of a car on the axles
The suspension was fine on the car.

tow – to pull along behind
Towing is not hard if you have the right hitch.

Towing a trailer behind your car used to be fairly simple. All you had to do was put a hitch on your rear bumper and take off. Now, however, things have changed. The car industry has set up *standards* to make bumpers able to withstand *collisions* at five miles per hour. There were questions about putting hitches on these new shock-absorbing bumpers. Since the 1973 cars came out with impact-absorbing bumpers, however, it has been shown that a bumper hook-up is fine with the right kind of hitch.

There is a new idea to relax the five-mile-per-hour rule and allow lighter bumpers made of *plastic* to save on gas and cost of the car. These new bumpers will not take bumper hitches. Some car makers want to do away with the use of bumper hitches on present cars.

A small *compact* car can handle light trailers up to 1,000 pounds. Bumper hitches should be okay on any car if they are not used a lot. However, there should be a tight *connection* between the bumper and the car frame.

Frame mounted hitches, extra cooling, and heavy duty *suspension* are *recommended* by manufacturers for long trips. Chrysler now offers a heavy trailer tow that can handle trailers up to 6,000 pounds when used on Chrysler-Plymouth medium sized cars, and up to 7,000 pounds on full size cars.

Some trailer hitch manufacturers provide under-car attachment hitches which can be bolted or welded on, but do not hold the bumper. Axle-mounted hitches are not recommended by car manufacturers because they can damage housing, bearings, wheels, and tires. The *chassis*- mounted hitch must clear the gas tank to prevent any friction.

Five-mile-per-hour bumpers can save up to 85% in repair costs in alow speed crash, and *insurance* companies feel that the present standards should not be relaxed.

True or false?

1. The car industry has set up standards to make bumpers able to withstand collisions up to 10 mph._____
2. A small compact car can handle light trailers up to 1000 pounds._____
3. Manufacturers recommend hitches which are connected to the frame, extra cooling, and heavy duty suspension for pulling a trailer._____
4. Hitches which are connected to the axles are recommended by the car manufacturers. _____
5. Five mile per hour bumpers can save up to 95% in a low speed crash._____

Following Directions: Below is a description of a town. See how well you can follow directions by setting up the town on paper.

> Smithville was founded in the late 1800's. It is in the shape of a square. On the northern boundary lies the Balk Mountain Range. These mountains go from the eastern corner of Smithville to the western corner. On the east is the Penn Central Railroad which begins in the north and travels down past the southern boundary. Flowing from east to west is the Great River which forms the southern boundary. Main Street runs close to the western boundary, and parallel to it. It travels the full length of Smithville.
>
> Smithville has only 7 roads in it. Three roads run straight north and south. Main Street is the farthest west, followed by Linden Road and Harding Lane. Four roads run across these roads, from west to east. Starting just below the mountains, they are Green Tree Road, Cove Road, Sugar Road, and Park Avenue.
>
> On the northwest corner of Green Tree Road and Harding Lane lies the grade school. Directly across Harding Lane is the Town Hall. On the southeast corner of Sugar Road and Linden Road is the old hardware store which was built in 1901.

On the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Main Street is the church. From Linden Road to Main Street is where most of the stores are. The townspeople live mostly in the central area. *Draw the map of this town in the space provided.*

Antonyms: An antonym is a word whose meaning is the opposite of that of another word. Example: *hot* and *cold* are antonyms.

Write the antonym for each of the following words:

	Antonym:		Antonym:
simple	_____	save	_____
able	_____	small	_____
raise	_____	tight	_____
new	_____	heavy	_____
relax	_____	long	_____
light	_____	full	_____
soft	_____	damage	_____
		clear	_____

What is the difference between a synonym and an antonym?

Review:

Divide the following words into syllables:

bumpers	plastic
behind	makers
standards	compact
questions	provide
relax	under
allow	prevent

Underline the consonant blends in the following words:

trailer	small	clear
standards	frame	prevent
plastic	planned	crash
present	provide	

SAFETY IN AND AROUND THE SWIMMING POOL (11)

New Words:

allow – to permit
No pets are allowed in the store.

emergency – a sudden need for immediate action
In case of an emergency call the police.

exercise – active movement of the body for physical fitness
Everyone should do some kind of exercise to stay in shape.

filter – something through which a gas or liquid is passed to strain out unwanted substances
Should the oil filter on a car be changed often?

hinder – to hold back
Their progress was hindered by the storm.

instruction – direction
The instructions were easy to follow.

regulations – rules
To enter the race you must follow the regulations.

rough – harsh, not gentle
The children were told not to be rough.

shallow – having little depth
The small children swim in the shallow pool.

sneak – to do in a sly manner
The children tried to sneak in the movies.

There is a lot of planning to do before you get a pool. The first step is to shop around and talk to many different salesmen. Next you have to decide on the kind of pool you want, the size you want, how you want it to be built, and where you want it to be built.

There are safety rules which should be followed if you want to keep your pool safe. The following is a list of some of the rules listed in the American Red Cross Swimming and Water Safety book:

(1) Never let anyone swim alone. There should always be someone around in case of an accident. Also, a child should never be *allowed* in the pool area alone, even for a few minutes.

(2) Put up a fence with a lock on the gate so children will not be able to *sneak* in.

(3) Lifesaving equipment should be on hand.

(4) Have *emergency instructions* and telephone numbers out for all to see.

(5) Have a first aid kit ready.

(6) Make sure you have all the rules of safety posted and that they are being followed.

(7) Have the deep and *shallow* sections clearly marked.

(8) No running, pushing, or *rough* behavior should be allowed.

(9) Try to get parents to teach their children water safety and give them swimming lessons.

(10) There should be a good *filter*.

(11) Glass should not be allowed in the pool area.

To be sure that the pool you buy is well built for safety, it is good to check on the place you are buying it from. Ask other pool owners how their pools have held up. Also, check with the Better Business Bureau.

The size of your pool should depend on your needs. If you have young children, you may want a small, shallow pool. However, if the pool is to be for adults who are interested in *exercise,* a longer deeper pool may be the best. You should also think of what you will need for the future.

Before you have the pool built, it is a good idea to find out your town's rules and *regulations* about pools. You should also think about whether a pool will help or *hinder* you when selling your house in the future.

The pool should be in such a location that it can be seen from a window in the house. By all means there should be a fence around it with a lock on the gate. In fact, the fence should be put up before the pool is built to make sure an accident does not happen. Even plastic wading pools should have a fence around them, or they should be turned over when not in use.

Can you answer these?

1. What things do you have to decide before getting a pool?
2. What should you do to keep unsupervised children away from your pool?
3. What other safety rules should be followed?
4. What kinds of activities should not be allowed in the pool area?
5. How do you know what size pool to get?
6. What kind of location should the pool have? Why?

Review:

Write a synonym for each of the following words:

plan	_____	build	_____	few	_____
get	_____	rules	_____	lock	_____
shop	_____	follow	_____	sneak	_____
talk	_____	list	_____	instructions	_____
kind	_____	stay	_____	buy	_____

Review:

Write an antonym for each of the following words.

first	_____	allow	_____	ready	_____	good	_____
different	_____	stay	_____	deep	_____	ask	_____
follow	_____	few	_____	clear	_____	help	_____
keep	_____	lock	_____	play	_____	large	_____
never	_____	all	_____	give	_____	before	_____

Homonyms:

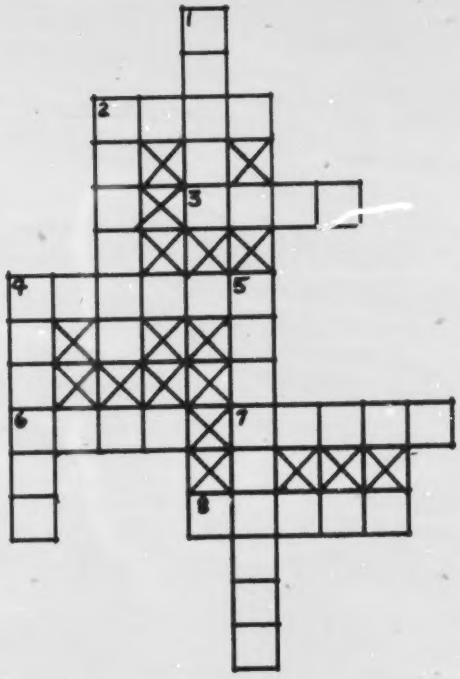
A homonym is a word which sounds like another word but is spelled differently, and has a different meaning.

Example: hear – here

Write a homonym for each of the following words.

	Homonym:		Homonym:
there	_____	see	_____
to	_____	buy	_____
be	_____	know	_____
where	_____	need	_____
which	_____	not	_____
red	_____	so	_____
for	_____	seen	_____

Complete the following crossword puzzle



Across:

2. to move in water using arms or legs.
3. a place larger than a village but not as big as a city.
4. time to come
6. to fasten; to shut in
7. laws
8. a barrier

Down:

1. past tense of build
2. freedom from harm
4. to come after
5. an unexpected happening

WHEELS AND TIRES: HOW TO KEEP THEM ROLLING (12)

New Words:

balance – to make two parts or sides equal
Wheels on a car should be balanced so they will not wear.

bulge – to swell outward
The tire seemed to bulge from too much air.

handling – control by touching
Power steering can affect the car's handling.

pressure – a continued weight or force
The tire pressure made the tires expand.

ruin – to destroy, spoil
They ruined the table by painting it.

stud – a pin with a large head used in tires for better traction in snow.
Tires with studs have to be changed by the end of April.

trailer – a vehicle made to be pulled
The trailer was difficult to pull with the small car.

The main cause of *ruined* tires is neglect. This means riding on the tires when the tire *pressure* is not right. All you have to do is check them once a month and add air if necessary. This doesn't even cost anything.

Tires which do not have enough air show wear on the outside *tread.* Tires which have too much air will wear in the center tread. The tires should be checked when they are cold because hot tires have more air pressure. A cold tire is a tire which has not been run for at least three hours.

Radial-ply tires will seem to *bulge* even when the air pressure is right. This is normal so leave them alone. A problem does come up because a radial tire without enough air looks just about the same as a properly inflated radial tire.

Your owner's manual or the tire pressure label at the side of your car door will tell you the correct tire pressure for your car. Always use this pressure unless you are going to take a long trip at fast speeds. Another time the pressure requirements may be different will be when you tow a *trailer* or have a lot of people in the car.

If you have radial tires on your car, you must use radial snow tires. If you use a different kind of tire, it will mess up the *handling* of the car. It is a good idea to keep snow tires on their own wheels. Tires with *studs* should be marked left or right and be put on the same wheel from year to year.

It is a good idea to check your tires from time to time. This can save a tire from becoming ruined and could save you from having an accident. Check to see if the tread is worn down a lot. Also look for cuts in the tread or in the side. Make sure there are not bumps in the tire. If there are any small stones in the tread, take them out.

When you have your tires put on they should be *balanced.* Both the wheel and the tire should be balanced together when you put on tires. If both are balanced, the tires will wear longer.

Can you answer these?

1. What is the main cause of ruined tires?
2. How often should tires be checked for air pressure?
3. What kind of tire "bulges" even when the air pressure is right?
4. Where can you find the correct air pressure for your tires?
5. Why is it important to have your tires balanced properly?

What do you think?

Why do you think it is important to keep your tires in good condition? What could happen if you never checked them?

Review:

Change the following words into contractions:

can not _____

you will _____

should have _____

we would _____

will not _____

What is a contraction? _____

Write a homonym for each of the following words:

main	_____	seem	_____
right	_____	way	_____
add	_____	or	_____
wear	_____	tow	_____
too	_____	hour	_____

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Underline the word in each sentence that has one or two silent letters in it.

1. One of the tree's limbs broke in the storm.
2. Please put a patch on these jeans.
3. As he struck the wood it cracked.
4. Do not forget to put a latch on the door.
5. I doubt that the truck brought half of what it should have.

What is a prefix?

A prefix is a group of letters (usually a syllable) in front of the root or base word. Prefixes are important because they are the building blocks which make up many words. You can change the meaning of a word by adding a prefix.

The prefix *un* means not or opposite.
Example: unkind – not kind

List four other words which use this prefix. Next to each word, define it.

	Meaning:
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	

Three common prefixes are:

re: back, again
dis: apart from, not
in: not, into

Use these prefixes to make the words in the second column match the meanings in the first column.

1.	To do again	_____
2.	Not happy	_____
3.	Not loyal	_____
4.	Not complete	_____
5.	Into the land	_____
6.	Not in agreement	_____
7.	To arrange again	_____
8.	Not active	_____
9.	To appear again	_____
10.	Not expensive	_____

HOW TO BUY A GOOD USED CAR (13)

New Words:

auction – a public sale where persons bid on things
You can often find a real bargain at an auction.

bargain – a purchase priced below the real value or regular price
Shop around to find the best bargains.

convertible – a car having a top that may be folded down
A convertible is a sporty car.

dealer – one who sales or trades as a business
A car dealer must be honest to stay in business.

federal – relating to the central government
We must follow many federal laws.

guide – a book of information
Use the guide to find out which kind of oil to use.

luxury – something desirable which costs a lot
Air conditioning is a luxury all of us like in the summer.

private – belonging to oneself, personal
This is private property.

If you buy a new car, you know that the car most likely is in good condition. However, if you buy a used car you have no real way of telling if the car is in good shape. If you are looking for a used car and you know where to buy it, what to watch for, and how to check a used car, you may be able to find a good value.

There are some kinds of cars which you should stay away from. This includes sporty or *luxury* cars and *convertibles*. There is a demand for these kinds of cars even with people who cannot afford them. They do not lose their resale value as fast, and as a result you will pay more for them. Used convertibles are not usually good buys because they seem to get a lot of rattles and squeaks. A four door car is really the best car for most people.

Stay away from cars with power windows and seats. These things only seem to cause trouble and cost a lot to fix. They also make the price of the car go up.

Cars with racing stripes, big V8's, extra wide tires, and jacked up rear ends are not a good idea. These are the cars that most likely have had hard usage. Also stay away from fancy imports. It may be very hard to get parts for these cars.

New and used car *dealers* and *private* sellers are the most common places to buy used cars. New car dealers often charge more for used cars than other places. This is usually because they keep only the best used cars that come to them. The better dealers depend on getting used cars from the people who buy new cars every two or three years. The new car dealers usually have a service shop and therefore can fix up the cars before they put them on the lot.

Used car dealers usually offer very little service or none at all. Many times they get cars which the new car dealers do not want. They also may buy their cars at *auctions* for dealers. Many of these cars are from rentals, taxi companies, and police departments. These cars may be in very poor condition.

If you buy from a used car dealer, check to see how long he has been in business. Some move on when people find out about them. However, if the dealer has been in the same location for a long time, there is a good chance that he is reliable.

By looking in the newspaper you can shop for a used car from a private owner. Cars sold by private owners may be in poor shape. You should think of the possibility that if the car was running well they would not be trying to sell it. However, this is not always the case. Sometimes you may be able to get a good price on a good car. You may be able to find a *bargain* this way.

It is now a *federal* law that when you sell a car you must sign a paper stating how many miles have been put on the car. This helps the buyer. You still have to be careful, however, because this does not always mean that it is correct.

The best way to buy a used car is if you know the person who owned it before. This way you will have some idea of how it was taken care of. However, if something goes wrong with the car, you may lose a friend.

To check if the price you were given on a used car is reasonable, check the prices in the National Automobile Dealer's Association used car guide, which comes out monthly.

In buying a used car there are certain things to check for:

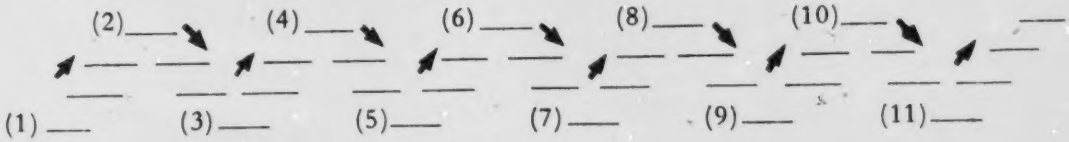
1. Check the inside of the car to see what condition the floors and seats are in.
2. Check the tires for wear.
3. Check for rust spots.
4. Look at the car's body and check for bumps, because it could mean the car has been in an accident.
5. Open and close windows and doors to see if they work right.
6. Press your foot on the brake pedal to make sure it doesn't stick.
7. Start the engine and listen to it. Make sure all lights work.
8. Check for worn shocks by pushing down on the car fender. It should come right back up.
9. Take it out on the road to see how it drives.
10. If possible have a mechanic put the car on a lift to check it. If he says something will have to be fixed, find out the cost.

If you have checked it thoroughly and everything seems to be okay, then the car you picked is most likely a good deal.

Can you answer these?

1. What kinds of cars should you stay away from if you are looking for good value in a used car? Why?
2. What are the most common places to buy used cars?
3. Why do new car dealers often charge more for used cars than other places?
4. Why is it helpful if you know who owned the car before?
5. Where can you find out if the price you were given on a used car is about right?
6. What are some of the things you should check on a used car?

Brain Twister. To complete this puzzle just follow the arrows!



1. to lend
2. lacking f eling
3. something that rings
4. a record of things
5. something used for working
6. king of the jungle
7. shelter built by birds
8. a small branch
9. not bad
10. a bargain
11. opposite of right

MATCHING: Match the prefix in Column A with its meaning in Column B.

A		B
_____ bi	a.	behind, after
_____ anti	b.	one, single
_____ sub	c.	not or opposite
_____ dis	d.	under, beneath
_____ un	e.	before
_____ mis	f.	against, opposed to, opposite
_____ inter	g.	two, twice
_____ post	h.	not, apart from
_____ mono	i.	between, among
_____ pre	j.	negative, wrong, ill, bad

ROOT WORDS: A root word is a word from which other words are made by adding prefixes or suffixes. Draw a line under the root word in each of the following:

review	unhappy
unimportant	inactive
disloyal	untrue
reread	recall
disbelief	indirect

PREFIXES: Meanings of Common Prefixes:

anti – against, opposed to, opposite
bi – two, twice
inter – between, among
mis – negative, wrong, ill, bad
mono – one, single
post – behind, after
pre – before
sub – under, beneath

Using the list above write the meaning of the words below:

preview _____

subway _____

misbehave _____

antiwar _____

monorail _____

postrail _____

international _____

biweekly _____

misgivings _____

submarine _____

HOW TO SHOP FOR AN AUTO LOAN (14)

New Words:

depend – to be influenced by another thing
Whether or not we go to the lake depends on the weather.

economy – management of a country's production, distribution and use of goods
The United States economy is not doing very well.

force – to make or cause
You are forced to pay taxes.

interest – a charge for borrowing money
There is a high interest rate on many loans.

union – a group united for a common purpose
The carpenter's union decided to strike.

You should not borrow money for a car unless it is necessary. The *interest* you pay on a car loan is very high. If you can, the best thing to do is to pay cash for your car.

If you decide to pay for your car by taking the money out of your savings *account*, try to set up something where you put the money back. However, if you have trouble putting the money back, you can get a passbook loan from your bank. With this type of loan, you are *forced* to keep the money in your savings account. Make sure that you still have money left for any emergencies, if you decide to use your own savings.

There are many places you can go to get a car loan – credit *unions*, loan companies, banks, insurance companies, and some auto dealers. Credit unions usually offer the best deal.

Another common place to go for a car loan is a bank. The interest rate they make you pay *depends* on whether you have good credit, the state of the *economy*, and what rate other banks are offering. Next in line are insurance companies. You have to be careful when getting a loan from your insurance company, because it may weaken your insurance.

The last places to go are to a loan company or a car dealer. Many times they are poor credit risks. A car dealer is not very good for a loan because they usually get their money from a bank, and then they try to make money on you. This will make your interest go up. Also the dealers set their own interest rates, sometimes depending on what they think the buyer will pay.

Look out for deals on cars where they say you do not have to put any money down at the start. This kind of deal often has very high interest rates. Also look out for deals where you pay low monthly rates for a long time. The cost of a two-year loan is about twice as much as for a one-year loan, and for a three-year loan it is three times as much. Therefore, if you are financing a car, you should try to pay it off in as short a time as possible.

Can you answer these?

1. What is really the best way to pay for a car? Why?
2. Where can you go to get a car loan?
3. What places should you avoid if possible?
4. Why should you try to stay away from deals which say you do not have to put money down at the start?
5. Why is it best to finance a car for as short a time as possible?

Suffixes

Suffixes are also important building blocks for words. A suffix is an addition made at the end of a root word. A suffix may change both the meaning and the spelling of a word.

Underline the suffix in the following words:

farmer	friendly
sixteen	childish
homeless	golden
courageous	organist
helpful	assistance

The suffixes *ly, ion,* and *ful:*

ly means how
ion means condition, state, or process of
ful means full.

Directions:

Place one of the words in the list below in each of the blanks in the sentences which follow.

friendly	collection	quickly
colorful	wonderful	perfection

1. He caught another butterfly to add to his _____
2. They ran _____ through the park so they would not miss the bus.
3. Mr. Jones is so nice and _____
4. Everything is kept in order so they can maintain _____
5. The garden looked very _____ with many kinds of flowers.
6. The day was perfect and everything was just _____

More prefixes

Meanings:

ex: out of, from
trans: over, across, behind, through
im: not
super: larger or better in some way
semi: half

Directions:

Write the correct prefix before each of the words or parts of words below:

1. _____ circle: half a circle.
2. _____ man: a man larger or better in some way.
3. _____ atlantic: across the Atlantic.
4. _____ pel: to force out.
5. _____ possible: not possible.
6. _____ port: to carry across
7. _____ claim: to shout out.
8. _____ proper: not proper
9. _____ highway: a better highway
10. _____ continent: across the continent.

Using the words you just made above, fill in the blanks in the following sentences:

1. It is _____ to wear jeans to the dance.
2. The boat will _____ those things across the sea.
3. Only one man can fly, and that is_____
4. They drew two _____to form a circle.
5. It is _____ to jump over that building.
6. The place was a _____ flight to Europe.
7. The student was _____ from school.
8. We took a _____ flight to California.
9. He _____ that he was right.
10. It took three years to complete the_____

TRAIN YOUR MUSCLES FOR THE MOUNTAINS (15)

New Words:

altitude – height above sea level
The altitude of Denver is 5300 feet.

course – path over which something moves
The race course was still muddy from the rain.

muscle – a body of tissue made up of cells that move to produce motion
Exercise helps to build up muscles.

oxygen – a colorless, tasteless gas in the atmosphere
We need oxygen to breathe.

remember – to bring to mind
Try to remember the number.

If you plan to hike in the mountains in the summer, you had better be in good shape. Because of the high *altitude*, there is not as much *oxygen*. Unless you are in good shape, you are going to be hurting.

High altitude hiking is much different from regular hiking. For this reason, you must get yourself in shape before you go mountain hiking. To make your heart and lungs stronger, you should run. However, make sure you check with your doctor first. If he says it is okay, begin slowly by running only a half mile or running around the block.

The first step is to warm up by walking quickly around the *course* you have set up for about five minutes. Then run as fast as you can for ten minutes. When you are done, do not stop suddenly; keep on moving for about five more minutes, slowing down gradually.

Try to *remember* where you stopped. Every day from now on you should walk, then run for ten minutes. You should try to go a little further than you did the day before. What you should try for is to run a mile in less than ten minutes. After this, begin running two times a day.

If you are not in shape, do not begin too fast. In fact, it might be a good idea to just walk the course at first. When you start to run, take it easy and work up to ten minutes of running gradually.

If you are going fast enough, it should hurt. By all means you should be sore after the first day. Try to push yourself a little bit, but not too much.

The most important thing about getting into shape is to run every day, even if you do not run very far or very fast in the beginning. There is no easy way to get in shape; it should take time and it should hurt. If you are in good condition, you will enjoy hiking in the mountains much more.

Can you answer these?

1. Why should you be in good condition to hike in the mountains?
2. How should you warm up before starting to run?
3. What should you do after you have finished running?
4. What do you think are some of the benefits of getting in shape?

Meanings of Common Suffixes:

less – without
ish – like a
ous – full of
ment – state or condition of (changes verbs into nouns)
ward – direction
ist – one who does a certain thing

Directions:

Write the correct suffix at the end of each of the words below:

1. home _____ without a home
2. organ _____ one who plays the organ
3. fool _____ like a fool
4. manage _____ changes manage to a noun
5. courage _____ full of courage
6. east _____ in the direction of the east

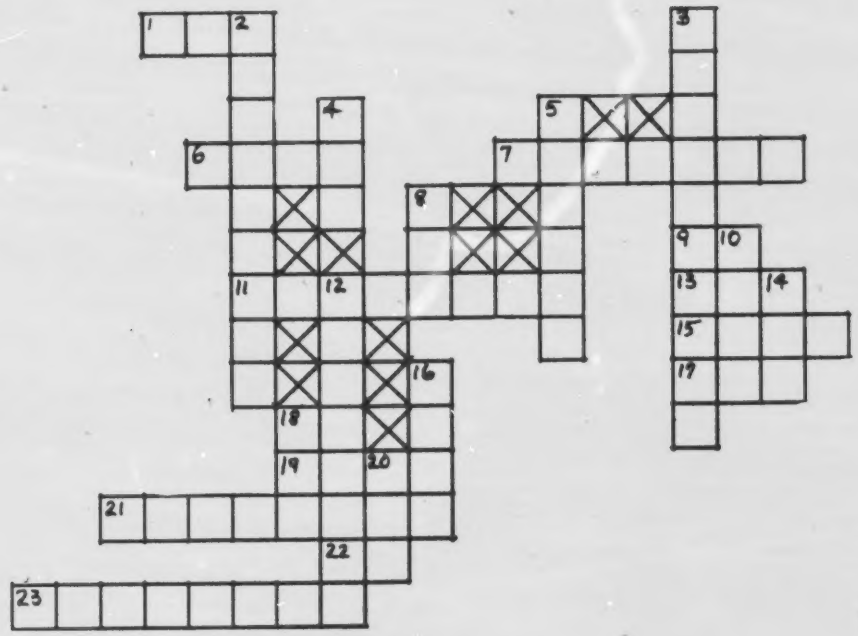
Write a sentence for each word you have just made:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

Prefixes and suffixes are very helpful to you when you are trying to pronounce a new word. If you are familiar with common prefixes and suffixes you can usually figure out what the word means.

Improve your Vocabulary:

Complete the following crossword puzzle:



Across:

1. prefix meaning under, beneath
6. prefix meaning one or single
7. to view before
9. a form of the verb to be
11. without a place to live
13. to decay
15. a bad tempered person
17. a limb used for walking
18. in the direction of
19. spoken
21. in the direction of the west
22. a pronoun
23. full of color

Down:

2. twice a month
3. half a circle
4. male child
5. one who does art
8. suffix meaning full of
10. painful
12. a single rail
14. to tail along
16. opposite of hot
18. to haul
20. study of drawing and painting

SOME DIFFERENT WAYS TO MAKE PART-TIME MONEY (16)

New Words:

hose – a tube which is made to let water through it.
They washed down the car with a garden hose.

junk – discarded things; trash
The junk was worthless.

old-fashioned – out of date
Most of her clothes were very old fashioned.

potential – possible
He is a potential candidate for governor.

project – plan or task
The math projects were very difficult.

rather – more willingly, to prefer
They would rather not talk at this time.

service – work that is helpful or useful to others
The waitress gave us fast service.

Today with the price of everything going up, many people are trying to make some extra money. However, there really aren't that many part-time jobs around, and in most cases you are lucky if you get one.

If you want to make money, try to think of a product or a *service* that is unusual. Many times these part-time *projects* turn into full-time money makers. Below are different ways people have made money.

The first job is a car mechanic who goes to people's homes to do tune-ups or to make small repairs on cars. This kind of work could be done on weekends or in the summer. Many people would rather have a mechanic come to their homes so they won't have to go to the trouble of taking the car to a shop.

A *junk* dealer is another money making part-time job. Many people do not have enough things to sell or enough time to plan a yard sale themselves. You could have these people bring their things to you to sell. Another way to do this is to run yard sales for others and split the money you make.

Another way to make money is to look for hard-to-find items that others want. You could charge a set fee for telling people where to find certain things they want but haven't been able to find on their own. It is also good to be able to tell them the prices that different places charge for the same thing. By doing this you are helping them save time and money, as well as earning a little money yourself.

An *old-fashioned* toymaker is another job which has been done for extra money. People like to buy toys which will last, and so many times they will buy handmade toys that are well made. Many of these toys are wooden, and as a result do not break easily. Gift shops often carry these toys so you may be able to set up some kind of a deal with them.

Washing houses is another way to make money. A man from Chicago got the idea to use high power *hoses* to wash houses on the outside. This includes washing the windows. This man's idea has now grown into a small business.

A man from Oregon had a good idea when he decided to make extra money by putting things together for other people. He assembles things such as bikes and tool sheds. He makes house calls and thus has few expenses. There are many people who would *rather* pay someone else to put toys and bikes together than do it themselves so there are many *potential* customers for this type of service.

It may be possible for you to do one of these jobs to pick up some extra money. If not, maybe these suggestions will help you come up with another idea that will work for you.

Can you answer these?

1. If you want to make money but can't find a part-time job, what should you try to think of?
2. Which of the jobs in the article do you think would turn out to be the best money maker? Why?
3. Can you think of any other products or services that might be successful money makers?

More suffixes:

ship:	means a condition or quality of
en:	means to make or made of
er:	means one who
ness:	means state of being

Write a word with a suffix for each of these meanings below:

made of gold _____ one who works _____

one who farms _____ to make weak _____

state of being kind _____ state of being sad _____

quality of a friend _____ made of wood _____

Words with more than one meaning

Some words have different meanings when used in different ways. Complete the following exercise.

Directions:

Read the definitions and choose a word from the list below which means the same.

bank	date	cone
yard	figure	bark
spring	mouth	ruler

1. The season when flowers begin to bloom _____

   To leap _____

2. A measure of length _____

   The space in back of a house _____

3. A place where your money is kept _____

   The land along the side of a river _____

4. One who rules _____

   A stick used for measuring _____

5. A number _____

   Something having a shape _____

6. The noise made by a dog _____

   The outer covering of a tree _____

7. Part of the face _____

   Place where a body of water empties into another body of water _____

8. A solid figure shaped like a triangle _____

   The seed bearing part of a tree _____

9. A fruit from a palm tree _____

   The time when something happens _____

Review:

Underline the consonant blends in the following words:

tree	strap
bring	clam
slap	blocks
snake	frog
globe	dress
swing	screen
cross	spoon
flag	priest
skunk	string
sponge	scale

"WARNING – CIGARETTE ADVERTISING IS DANGEROUS TO YOUR HEALTH" (17)

New Words:

advertisers – those who call public attention to a product
Advertisers try to make a product look good.

ban – forbid, not allow
Swimming is banned in this river.

cigarette – a small roll of cut tobacco wrapped in paper
Cigarette smoking is a leading cause of lung cancer.

famous – very well known
Johnny Carson is a famous person.

industry – a group of manufacturers
The automotive industry provides many jobs.

reason – a statement which explains
There must be a reason why he left so early.

trickery – use of deception or cheating
Some advertising uses trickery to get you to buy something.

Every year *millions* and millions of dollars are spent on trying to get you to buy a product which has been shown to be bad for your health. This is just one example of the *trickery* used by advertising. Most other *industries* have to tell only what is true, but *cigarette advertisers* for some *reason* have not been made to do so.

Beautiful people can be seen in all the ads with cigarettes in their mouths – racecar drivers, cowboys, pretty women, and many others. All of these people are shown to be having lots of fun while they are smoking.

In the 1920's and the 1930's the cigarette advertisers used *famous* people to say that smoking cigarettes helped their food go down. Today we would *laugh* at something like this, but the cigarette advertising today is just as untrue.

When studies showed that cigarette smoking was very bad for your health, the advertisers got together. They spent millions of dollars to try to think of something to do about this problem. They decided to show handsome, smart, jet setting, exciting people smoking their cigarettes. The idea was to have everyone look at the people in the ads and want to be like them.

Most attempts to have something done about these kinds of ads have not worked. In 1970 cigarette ads were banned from television. So now instead of spending money on TV commercials, the tobacco companies spend millions of dollars on other kinds of advertising, such as newspapers and magazines.

It is up to the government to do something about this. Studies have shown that smoking cigarettes can lead to cancer, heart trouble, and many other ills. You would think that the government would not let cigarette ads be shown anywhere. They are not likely to go that far, but at least some attempt should be made to put limits on cigarette advertising.

Can you answer these?

1. In what way does the author think trickery is used in cigarette advertising?
2. What health problems can be caused by cigarettes?
3. What do you feel should be done about cigarette advertising?

Number prefixes:

Many times the prefix of a word will give a clue as to how many there are in a group, or the size of something. Answer the following questions by referring to the meanings of the prefixes listed below.

uni, mono (one)
bi, du (two)
tri (three)
quad (four)
pent, quin (five)
sex (six)
sept (seven)
oct (eight)
non, nov (nine)
dec (ten)
multi (many)
semi, demi, hemi (half)
cent (one hundred)

1. A semicircle is _____ a circle.
2. The centennial will celebrate _____ years of the store's business.
3. Bifocals have _____ focuses.
4. To sextuple a number you multipy it by _____
5. The decimal system is based on the number _____
6. A quadrilateral is a plane having _____ sides and _____ angles.
7. A nonagenarian is a person who is in his _____
8. A centigram is the weight of _____ of a gram.
9. A pentagon has _____ sides.
10. An octave is any group of _____
11. A septet is a group of _____ singers.

12. A tripod stands on _____ legs.
13. A duel is a fight between _____ persons.
14. Tu unify means to become _____
15. Monogamy is being married to _____ person at a time.
16. The multicolored dress had _____ colors.

Review: Suffixes

Fill in the blanks:

1. To be courageous means to be full of _____
2. A machinist is _____
3. To go homeward means to go in the direction of _____
4. To be childish means to act like a _____
5. A colorful room is _____ of color.

Review: Prefixes

Fill in the blanks below:

1. To dislike someone means to _____
2. Impolite means _____
3. A bimonthly magazine comes out _____
4. To misspell a word means to _____
5. An undependable person is one who _____
6. A monoplane has _____ wing.
7. To prewash the pants means to _____
8. A subway is _____ the ground.
9. To reread a book means to _____
10. To be antiwar means to _____

Prefixes, suffixes, and root words make up the parts of a word. If you know the meaning of each part, then you usually can figure out the meaning of a new word. Learning these parts will help you become a better reader.

Context Clues

Another way to find a meaning of a new word is to use context clues. This means trying to figure out the meaning of a new word by looking at the words around it. Very often the other words will give some clue as to the meaning of the word.

Many times a word will have more than one meaning. In this case, you must read the other words around it in order to figure out which meaning is correct.

Directions:

Read the following meanings for the word "score". Then write the number of the definition which fits the context for the sentences below.

score: 1 – a line such as a cut, a scratch, or a slash
2 – amount owed
3 – the number of points made in a game
4 – the number twenty
5 – grade or mark

_____ The score was 7–12 with our team winning.

_____ Make sure you score the hotdogs before you cook them.

_____ What score did you get on the test?

_____ A score of boys went camping.

_____ You should pay your score before you forget.

THE ABC'S OF SAVING TIME (18)

New Words:

chore – a small task
Helen's chores were washing the dishes and making the beds.

harm – damage
It will not do any harm if we leave.

order – the way one thing follows another
The books are listed in order by the author's name.

wisely – showing knowledge and good judgment
They have learned how to spend their money wisely.

One way to plan your time *wisely* is to keep a list of things that you have to do each day. This list should be written down because otherwise you may forget something.

You must list the things in the *order* you would like to get them done. If you get a lot of *chores* done but they are not those which were at the top of your list, then you are not getting as much done as you should. The best way is to do the things in the order that you have listed them. By doing this you will be sure to do the most important jobs first.

Another way to keep up with your work is to make three lists. The first (list A) should include the jobs you want done first. List B would then have those things which do not have to be done right away. The third, or list C would list all the things which are less important and are to be done after the jobs on lists A and B are completed. The idea is to make the best use of your time.

Many times the things on list A are hard to do or they may be something you have never done before. The things on list C may be easier to do, and so you do them and say you'll get to list A later. However, most people forget about list A and then get mad at themselves for not getting done what they had really wanted.

If you have a list of ten things, most likely doing two of them will help you the most. Find these two things and mark them A, and then get them done! Many C things can be done later with no *harm*.

If things can go one more day, then let them go. Do the things on your A list first. This way you will be making the most of your time.

Can you answer these?

1. What is the reason for making three lists?
2. Why do many people just do the last things they want done instead of the first things?
3. Make A, B, and C lists of things to do for yourself.

Review: Homonyms

Write a homonym for each of the following words:

role _____ whole _____

aisle _____ beat _____

seller _____ pair _____

meat _____ led _____

Review: Synonyms

In each of the sentences below, replace the italicized word with a synonym.

1. He uses his time *wisely.*
2. Try to keep a *list* of things you want to do.
3. You should list the *things* which are the most important.
4. List the things in the *order* you want to get them done.
5. Try to get a lot *done.*
6. Some things are *hard* to do.
7. At times many things are *easy* to get done.
8. Many things can be done later without *harm.*
9. Let some things go for one *more* day.
10. Try to get some things done as soon as possible.

Context Clues:

Below is a list of five sentences using context clues. In each sentence there is one underlined word. Under the sentences is a list of meanings. Using context clues, pick the meaning of each underlined word.

_____ The butcher must first *slaughter* an animal before he can cut it up.

_____ The *dregs* of coffee were in the bottom of the cups.

_____ The workers handed in a list of their *grievances* against their boss.

_____ The cabinet shows *exquisite* workmanship.

_____ At the Halloween party she came dressed in the *guise* of a gypsy.

a – appearance, dress, or costume
b – something to complain about
c – killing an animal for food
d – carefully made, excellent
e – the part of some liquids which settles to the bottom: grounds

THE TRUTH ABOUT CAR MANUALS (19)

New Words:

amateur – person who does something for pleasure, not for money or as a profession
Only amateurs can compete in the Olympic games.

assume – take for granted, suppose
I assume you have studied for the test.

collection – items which are gathered
This book is a collection of short stories.

factory – a building for manufacturing
The factory made parts for bikes.

independent – free
The students are now independent and can do as they please.

information – knowledge from study
He gained a lot of information at school.

manual – a book of information or instructions
They could not find the car manual.

result – to come about because of something else
The accident was a result of the driver falling asleep.

troubleshooting – locating the cause of problems
By troubleshooting they were able to find the cause of the leak.

It seems as though it would be easy for the home mechanic to look up *information* on car repairs. However, many people just do not know where to look, and as a *result* they hit trouble.

The owner's *manual* that comes with a new car does not tell you how to fix your car. *Magazines* about cars also do not tell you very much. The secret is to know what kind of information you need and where to look for it. Next you have to find out what tools and parts you will need.

Many home mechanics will get a car manual which deals with many cars. They think that because it is so big, it will have lots of information. This kind of manual is usually not put out by the people who make the cars, but by book companies. There are also *factory* shop manuals from the people who put out the cars.

However, both of these manuals usually are not written for the *amateur* home mechanic. The big car manual which deals with many cars is usually just a *collection* of shortened factory manuals. For this reason it usually does not have enough detailed information. These books assume that you already know a lot about cars and that you have a lift and all the right tools. Because of this, these manuals are really not good for the home mechanic.

Neither of these manuals give step-by-step information on how to fix your car, but they can tell you how to do small jobs. There are also free charts which give you information for small tuneups.

The big manual which deals with the many kinds of cars is better than the factory shop manual. This is because the big manual gives the information in tables to make it easier to read and to find. It also has many charts for *troubleshooting*.

If you plan to fix something, make sure the manual you will be using has the information you need. It is helpful also to have pictures. However, if you follow pictures, make sure they are pictures of your engine.

A new kind of repair manual is being put out by *independent* companies and car makers. These manuals are good if you know something about car repairs, but not if you are just starting. Volkswagon has two of the best manuals.

A new idea in repair manuals is a tape recording of what to do. It tells you step by step what you should do. This really is not good because to do the job you have to read and look at pictures.

Many times it is hard to find information on jobs which are easy, such as changing an oil filter. Sometimes the part will come with some kind of information. Make sure that you have complete instructions.

A home mechanic can get very upset if he cannot find information on how to fix his car. Look around until you find all the information you need.

Can you answer these?

1. Why do many home mechanics run into trouble?
2. Besides knowing where to look for information, what else does the home mechanic have to find out?
3. What are the different kinds of manuals available? How do they differ?
4. What was the main idea of this article?

Synonyms and antonyms:

Write a synonym and antonym for each of the words below.

	Synonyms:	Antonyms:
succeed	_____	_____
foolish	_____	_____
handsome	_____	_____
smart	_____	_____
positive	_____	_____
humor	_____	_____
pleasant	_____	_____
calm	_____	_____
wealthy	_____	_____
tired	_____	_____

Abstract words:

Some words are concrete. This means that they mean something that can be touched or seen. Other words are abstract. These words express an idea or a feeling – something that cannot be touched or seen. An example of a concrete word is the word *bike*. An example of an *abstract* word is the word *hope*.

Below is a list of pairs of words. In each pair one word is concrete and one is abstract. Underline the *abstract* words.

desk; happiness	courage; book
peace; car	hunger; pen
kite; hatred	film; suffering
hat; friendship	love; radio
freedom; tree	understanding; bag

What is the difference between a concrete and an abstract word?

Divide the following words into syllables:

behind	river
woman	began
water	total
trader	cabin
before	local

Do not divide a word between a consonant blend. Instead, consider the blend as one consonant.

Divide the following words, which contain a blend, into syllables:

central	complete
explain	subtract
increase	concrete
control	complain
declare	congress

Prefixes and suffixes:

Always divide between a prefix or a suffix and the rest of the word.

Example: unhappy un – hap – py

Divide the following words into syllables:

rewrite
disagree
statement
subway
grateful

monorail
misunderstanding
hopefully
biweekly
superhighway

HOW TO TAKE CARE OF RECORDS, TAPES, AND CASSETTES (20)

New Words:

cassette – a type of tape recording in which the tape passes from one reel to another inside a plastic case.
Cassettes are a fairly new way to listen to music.

flatten – to smooth out
They flattened the road with their cars.

groove – a long narrow rut
The grooves in the cornfield allowed the water to drain.

turntable – a platform that goes around and carries a record
The speakers came with the turntable.

warp – bend or twist out of shape
Records will warp and lose their shape if they are not taken care of.

If you spend a lot of money on records, tapes, and *cassettes,* you should learn how to take care of them. Many people do not take care of their records. A record stores sound, and the needle picks it up. The needle goes over the *grooves* in the record to pick up the sound.

Since a record is soft, the grooves may become *flattened* without proper care. As a result, the record loses its sound. Therefore, if you want your records to keep their good sound, take care of them.

Dust is very harmful to records. It will eat away at the record as it spins, and the sound then becomes dull. The dust also wears out the needle. Other records can get dusty from the dust left on the turntables.

If your records are very dirty, then blow off as much dust as you can. Next, clean them with a soft brush. You can also wipe your records with a clean record *cloth.*

Another way to clean your records is by washing them with dishwashing detergent. Let them sit in the soap and water for about five minutes. Do not let the labels come off. Wipe the records softly. Do not rub. Now put the records down to dry.

The needle must also be taken care of if you want your records to last. A worn down needle ruins records. Check it often to see if you need a new one.

To keep the records from *warping,* you should store them right. Keep them standing up, not on top of each other. Also, take the *wrapping* off the records when you get them.

Tapes should also be kept clean. To do this, you must keep them in their boxes. Also, they should be kept away from heat. The tapes and cassettes will last longer if you also take care of your tape playing equipment. You should clean your tape heads often.

It is not hard to keep your records, tapes, and cassettes in good shape. The best thing to do is to begin now before it is too late. After something is ruined, there is not much you can do.

Can you answer these?

1. What happens to a record if its grooves become flattened?
2. What will dust do to a record?
3. How can you clean your records if they get dirty?
4. What can you do to prevent your records from warping?
5. How can you keep tapes clean?

Check-up:

Below is a list of general rules for dividing words into syllables.

1. If consonants come between two sounded vowels, divide between the consonants.
2. If a single consonant comes between two sounded vowels divide before the consonant if the first vowel is long, and divide after the consonant if the first vowel is short.
3. Divide between the two words in compound words.
4. Divide between a prefix and a suffix and the rest of the word.
5. Do not divide between consonant blends.
6. If a word ends in le, take the consonant before the le, and divide before the consonant. If ck comes before le, then divide after the ck.

Using the above list put the number of the rule which fits each word below:

___ a. record	___ f. sidewalk	___ k. declare	___ p. misbehave
___ b. needle	___ g. insect	___ l. handle	___ q. harbor
___ c. harmful	___ h. cradle	___ m. deserts	___ r. grandmother
___ d. minute	___ i. forest	___ n. table	___ s. chuckle
___ e. taken	___ j. vapor	___ o. tunnel	___ t. explain

Review: Context Clues

Each of the sentences below contains a word which is underlined. Following the sentences is a list of meanings. Using the context pick out the meaning of the underlined word as it is used in the sentence.

1. That statement was *indicative* of her feelings toward him.
2. The boy was such a brat that he was really *obnoxious.*
3. Her *sarcastic,* cutting comment made us sick.
4. The sponge was so heavy because it was *saturated* with water.

5. He was so *uncouth* when he ate, he was really a slob.

   a. The use of sharp, stinging remarks to express hatred.
   b. To cause to become soaked through and through.
   c. Pointing out.
   d. Extremely disagreeable.
   e. Vulgar in conduct or speech, rude.

HOW TO TURN ON A MOTORCYCLE (21)

New Words:

figure – a character such as 1, 2, or 3, that stands for a number
The figure one is very easy to make.

inward – towards the inside or center.
Lean inward when you are coming out of your turn.

lean – to bend or tip from a straight position
If you lean over too much, you may lose your balance.

shift – to change gears
Shift into second gear to gain more speed.

Is there a right way to turn? Some say to keep your body in line with the back tire, others say to stay straight while leaning, and still others say to *lean inward* and leave the bike straight. What really matters is that the bike makes the turn safely.

In dirt there are even more ways to turn. Tires lose their hold in dirt, and so it is more fun than the street. Also, if you fall it does not hurt as much.

To make a turn, slow down by using the front and back brakes. *Shift* into second gear and lean into the turn. The front tire should be pointed to the outside, and the back tire toward the inside of the turn. Keep your foot out for balance. If you do it right, you should not have to take your foot off the footrest.

Sliding to the front of the seat when turning gives the tire more of a hold. Slide back at the end of the turn. This will straighten the bike up.

Knowing your bike is the most important thing with turns. Practice is the next most important thing. A good way to learn is to practice making *figure* eights in a flat place. Start in first gear, and then practice using the other gears.

Can you answer these?

1. Is there only one correct way to turn?
2. What are the two most important things when it comes to making turns?
3. What is a good way to practice making turns?

Dictionary Skills:

Alphabetize the following words by using the second letter, since they all begin with the same letter. In some cases, you may have to alphabetize using the third letter.

apple	answer
alligator	area
actor	axle
accident	alphabet
altitude	antelope

Change the following words into people by using the suffix "er"

work	dance
lead	fight
teach	help
move	farm
follow	breed

Sometimes a word has both a prefix and a suffix. You can find the meaning of the word by combining the meaning of prefix, suffix, and root word.

Write the meaning of each of the following words. Underline the base word.

1. mistreatment
2. unfriendly
3. replacement
4. bimonthly
5. unfaithful

Prefixes and Suffixes:

Did you know?

The prefix *auto* means self.
The suffix *able* means able to.

Can you think of two words which use the prefix *auto*, and two words which use the suffix *able*?

Auto	Able
1.	1.
2.	2.

HOW TO DEVELOP A GOOD GAME EYE (22)

New Words:

action – a thing done
His actions were not popular with the others.

country – a land without many houses; rural area
Country living is very different from city living.

develop – to get a little at a time
He developed an interest in music by listening to many records.

occasionally – sometimes; now and then
It rains occasionally in southern California.

practice – to do something over and over to become better
With practice you should be able to catch the football.

sharp – keen
His eyesight is very sharp; he can see for miles.

through – from beginning to end
He ran through the park quickly.

The most important thing a hunter can work to *develop* is a *sharp* game-spotting eye. This means that you can see game which is far away, spot it, and take *action* before it runs off. This sharp eye is needed to be a good hunter.

The first secret to developing this sharp eye is to go very slowly *through* game *country*. This is hard for a lot of hunters to do because they usually want to walk fast when they hunt. A good hunter walks slowly, looks far ahead, and as a result will usually find game that others do not.

Learning to look far ahead as you walk through the game country is the second secret. This takes time and *parctice* and as a result many hunters find it hard to do. You should not look at the trees and bushes near you, but should keep your eyes on the country ahead. Wear boots so you will not hurt your feet.

At first you may trip *occasionally*, but with time it will be easy for you to walk. Doing this will allow you to see things as far as your eyes will let you. This is how you will spot the game.

The third secret is learning to spot any kind of movement in front of you. Learning what belongs to the country and what does not is the last secret. Using these ideas and practicing should help you to develop your game eye and therefore become a better hunter.

Can you answer these?

1. What is the most important thing a game hunter can work to develop?
2. What are the three things you must do to develop a sharp game spotting eye?

Antonyms:

Using the dictionary find an antonym for each of the following words:

elegant	_____	skeptical	_____
unique	_____	success	_____
amateur	_____	confident	_____
tremendous	_____	anxious	_____
reluctant	_____	artificial	_____

Prefixes, suffixes, and root words

Break up each word below. Put each part under the right heading. On the line below the word write out its meaning.

	prefix:	root:	suffix:
unfriendly			
mistaken			
unicyclist			
internationally			
misstatement			
semigolden			
distrustful			

Figure of Speech:

A figure of speech is an expression used to describe or compare different things or ideas. It is used to make writing more colorful, and therefore more interesting.

Example: He is as brave as a lion.

Directions:

See if you can think of a word to put in the blank in each of the following sentences.

1. He was as hungry as a _____
2. The table top was as smooth as _____
3. That dog is quick as a _____
4. She was as busy as a _____ as she did her work.
5. After the baby was born the new father was as happy as a _____
6. After staying up for twenty-four hours he slept like a _____
7. After swimming all day he ate like a _____

IF YOUR CAR RUSTS IT IS YOUR FAULT (23)

New Words:

drain – to become dry or empty slowly
The rain should drain off the roof.

moist – slightly wet
The grass was moist from the dew.

prevent – to keep from happening
Take care of yourself to prevent illness.

primer – paint which is put on before final coat of paint
The primer took a long time to apply.

recycle – to go around again
Recycled paper is paper which is made from old paper.

rust – the reddish coating formed on iron from dampness in the air.
Rust formed on the old car.

scratch – a mark made by a small cut or break
The table had many scratches on its surface.

steam – mist; water in the form of vapor or gas
The boiling water began to steam.

Everyone has seen a rusty car. Not only does rust make a car worthless when you try to sell it, but it also makes it look bad. *Rust* may also make the car weak, and therefore unsafe to drive.

There are a few things you can do if your car is rusty. However, the key is to try to prevent rust before it starts. To do this, do not let *moist* air touch the bare metal. If something such as paint keeps the air from the metal, then rust will not be a problem. This is why car makers coat the cars with *primer,* let them dry, and then paint all the metal.

Drain holes are placed in different parts of the car to let the *moisture drain* out. However, sometimes the moisture gets trapped. As a result, the metal will start to rust. This usually happens in older cars.

The following is a list of things you can do to stop your car from getting rusty:

Wash your car often; this means the underbody too.

If you use a car wash, make sure that it does not use *recycled* water.

Do not wash or *steam* clean your car when it is freezing outside. Ice will get stuck in cracks.

Fix *scratches* as soon as you spot them.

Retouch spots where the paint has chipped off.

It is not hard to do these things, but they must be done before it is too late. As soon as you get a new car, you should start doing them. The secret is prevention.

Can you answer these?

1. What does rust do to a car?
2. How can you prevent your car from getting rusty?
3. Why shouldn't you wash or steam clean your car when it is freezing outside?
4. Why should you fix scratches as soon as you get them?
5. What is the secret to rust control?

Initial consonant blends – When some words begin with two consonants, the two consonants are blended together.

Underline the initial consonant blend in each of the following words. Then put the right word on the line after its meaning.

studies	blend	still	knock	store
problems	station	tried	produce	prove

1. Write the word that means troubles._____
2. Write the word that means to show that something is true or false._____
3. Write the word that means to put two or more things together._____
4. Write the word that means a place where gas is sold._____
5. Write the word that means to bang._____

Syllables:

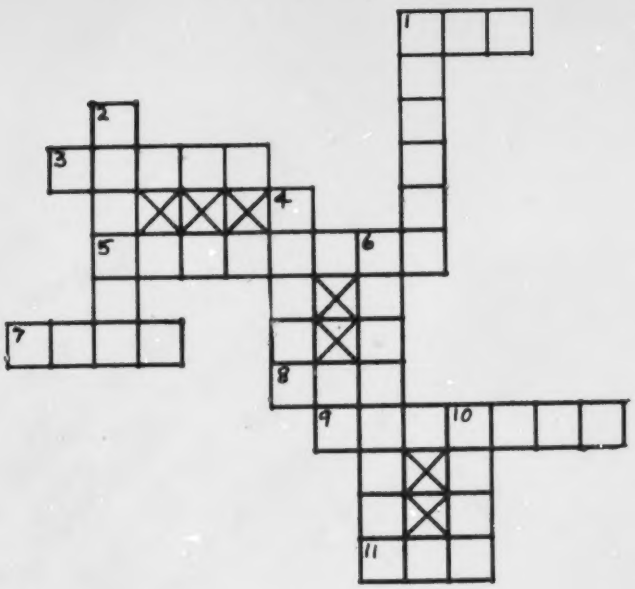
A syllable is a word or part of a word in which you can hear a vowel sound. By dividing a word into syllables, you are making it easier to sound out.

Below is a list of words. Write the number of syllables you hear in each word:

_____	1. boats	_____	4. answer	_____	7. interest
_____	2. apple	_____	5. key	_____	8. dividing
_____	3. understand	_____	6. pencil	_____	9. article

Complete the following crossword puzzle.

Most of the words are taken from the article which you have just read.



Across:

1. to repair
3. to draw off a liquid, make empty
5. dampness
7. a piece of a whole
8. the 5th month
9. scrape
11. time of light between sunrise and sunset

Down:

1. to be very cold
2. paint put on before the final coat of paint
4. mist
6. to go around again
10. not here; gone

NOW YOU CAN GO ELECTRIC ON A FULL-SIZE MOTORCYCLE (24)

New Words:

battery – a group of cells connected together for making an electric current
The battery had to be charged again.

control – to have power over
The driver has good control of his car.

electric – something having to do with electricity or run by electricity
She used the electric frying pan to cook the fish.

except – but, other than
Everyone may leave except for Tom.

fiberglass – a glass in a fiber form used to make many things
Many boats are made of fiberglass.

future – time that is to come
In the future things will most likely be different.

lever – a bar which operates or adjusts something
The machine's levers controlled its operation.

regular – usual, normal
Ten o'clock was his regular bedtime.

sprocket – a tooth on the rim of a wheel which interlocks the links of a chain.
The sprockets keep the chain from slipping.

vehicle – anything used to carry a person or thing from place to place
A car is one of the most common vehicles.

Today *electric vehicles* are just coming out. Many people think that *battery* powered cars and trucks will be an important part of our *future*. Now there is also an electric powered motorcycle.

This electric motorcycle is called the Corbin Electric. It is the world's first full size electric motorcycle. Most likely there will be more to follow this one.

It looks like a *regular* motorcycle *except* for a few things. The chain *sprocket* on the back wheel is very big, and the midsection of the motorcycle is enclosed in *fiberglass*. The rest of the motorcycle looks pretty much the same as a regular motorcycle.

Riding the Corbin Electric is different. For example, you have to be careful when you start because the takeoff can be powerful. Handling the bike is no problem. It will only go up to 25 or 30 mph. The brakes are a little different because they are *controlled* by two *levers*, one in front of each handgrip.

The back wheel is driven by a 36-volt one-hp electric motor. Twelve-volt batteries supply the current. A charger is built in.

At the present time the Corbin is not very practical. This is because it costs $1,400 and has a low top speed. A small gas powered motorcycle costs less, goes faster, and can carry another person. The Corbin Electric only carries the rider. However, this is only the start, and in time the Corbin Electric will undoubtedly be improved.

Can you answer these?

1. What is the name of the first electric motorcycle?
2. How does the electric motorcycle differ in looks from a regular motorcycle?
3. How fast can this motorcycle go?
4. Why is this motorcycle not very practical at this time?
5. Do you think that in time the electric motorcycle will replace the regular gas powered motorcycle? Why or why not?

Vocabulary:

Find the words in the article that mean:

1. Time that is to come._____
2. The beginning._____
3. Strong and forceful._____
4. The part of a vehicle that makes it stop._____
5. Opposite of back._____

Matching:

Match each word in Column A with its synonym in Column B.

A		B	
____	carry	a.	thrifty
____	regular	b.	race
____	practical	c.	cautious
____	careful	d.	ordinary
____	contest	e.	transport

Match each word in Column A with its antonym in Column B.

A		B	
____	few	a.	empty
____	same	b.	destroy
____	first	c.	different
____	full	d.	many
____	improve	e.	last

Context Clues:

Many times writers use words to signal that they are using context clues. Some of these words are: *for example, like, in other words, or, such as,* and *especially.* They also usually use some type of punctuation before their signal words.

Example: After working all day building the house, the man was very weary, or tired.

Directions:

Draw a line under each of the context clues in the sentences below. Circle the word which the context clue is explaining.

1. Some animals, such as dogs and cats, are very tame.
2. Some archeologists, like the ones who study rocks and fossils, devote their lives to their research.
3. Many entertainers, especially singers and comedians, have worked their way up from the bottom.
4. All athletes, for example, all football, basketball, and soccer players, must keep in shape during their off-seasons.
5. The young boy was very uncouth; in other words, he was both rude and ignorant in his behavior.

HOW TO START IN A MOTORCROSS (25)

New Words:

barrier – something that separates or something that stands in the way
The barrier stopped the car from passing.

cheat – to use trickery and dishonesty
The boys got caught cheating in the relay race.

clutch – a device used to connect or disconnect the motor that makes it go
The clutch is broken on his car.

forward – moving to the front
They pushed forward through the people.

helmet – a protective covering for the head
All motorcycle drivers must wear helmets.

signal – a sign that serves to start some action
After getting the signal to go, the driver took off.

The takeoff may be the secret in a race. A part of racing has always been *cheating* the man who *signals* everyone to start. The idea is to get to the turn first, then everyone has to try to get around you. This is better than trying to get around the others. Also, it means that you will not have to worry about getting dust in your face from the others' back tires.

The way they used to start off was to line up and wait for a starter to wave his flag. Many drivers had the *clutch* out before the starter even began to wave. Because of this, the officials tried different ways to stop the cheating. For example, they would have dead engine starts, hand-on-*helmet* starts, and rubberbands stretched across the start line. None of these worked, however, and now they have a starting *barrier.*

With the starting barrier, place your bike so your front wheel is about 6 to 10 inches from the barrier. The bikes start pushing the barrier down as soon as the starter lets the holding pin go. The secret is to drop back a bit so that you will be going *forward* with the gate dropping in front of you, and the others will be at a standstill.

You will have a run on them by the time you reach them. Lean forward and make sure your backwheel is spinning. To hold the bike straight, drag your feet on the ground. A lot of practice will help you make a good start.

Can you answer these?

1. Why is the takeoff important in a motorcross race?
2. What was the old way of starting a race, and why was it changed?
3. How do they start the races now?
4. What is the secret to starting with this new way?

Connotations:

Do you know what a connotation is? If you said it is a meaning of a word other than a dictionary definition, you were right. A connotation is a meaning of a word which has become associated with the word, but not its real meaning.

For example: He was so funny, he was a real *nut*.

List four things which grow that are used connotatively:

Example: That car is a real *lemon*.

1. 3.
2. 4.

Syllables:

To test how well you know your syllabication rules, divide the following nonsense words into syllables:

1. babger
2. hatar
3. habler
4. hagle
5. tammik
6. raple
7. letma
8. samin
9. mockle
10. katmil

A good way to study is to use the "SQ3R" way.

S – survey Look over headings, pictures, spot some words, look at questions at end if there are any.

Q – question Ask yourself questions about what you think the material is about as a result of your survey.

R – read Read silently to find the answers to your questions.

R – review After you have read, go over it again if your questions were not answered.

R – recite This means writing down the answers to the questions at the end, or answering them to yourself.

Use the SQ3R way of reading as you read the rest of the articles in this book.

LONG LIFE FOR YOUR BIKE (26)

New Words:

check – go over something to make sure everything is all right.
Check the engine to see if all is okay.

curb – a border of concrete or stone along the outer edge of a street or a sidewalk
She ran into the curb when she parked her car.

frame – a structure of parts fitted together to give something shape or form
The frame of the new house was put up yesterday.

reflector – something which throws back waves of light
The reflectors on the bike shone as the headlights hit them.

rim – the outer, circular part of a wheel.
The rim of the wheel bent as it hit the curb.

To keep your bike in good running order, you should fix any troubles right away before they get too big. *Check* your bike often from top to bottom to make sure everything is okay. If you take care of your bike, it will last much longer.

Below is a list of things which you should put on a check list. Go through your list and check off what is in good shape and what needs to be fixed.

Handlebars – Hold the handlebars. They need to be tightened if they move up or down, or if they turn without the wheel turning.

Handbrakes – Put on the brakes and then look at the brake shoe at each wheel. The brake should touch the wheel *rim* and not the tire.

Lights and *Reflectors* – Check the battery, and wipe clean both the lights and the reflectors.

Seats – If you can push the seat down at the back, then tighten it.

Tires and Wheels – Turn the bike upside down and spin the wheels. Check to see if there are any stones or any cuts in the tires. Also check to make sure the tires do not rub the *frame*

Sprockets and Chain – If you can hear any funny sound when you spin the wheel, the chain may be loose.

Footbrakes – Ride your bike and then brake hard. You should stop quickly.

Be careful when you ride your bike. The front wheel can jump a *curb*, but the back wheel cannot, so don't try it. Also, when you lay your bike down, do it softly. Try to stay away from *bumps* and holes. If you are careful with your bike, then it should give you many years of fun.

Can you answer these?

1. What should you do if you want to keep your bike in good running order?
2. How can you tell if your handlebars need to be tightened?
3. What should you look for as you check the tires?
4. How will you know if your handbrakes are in good order? Your footbrakes?
5. Why should you try not to jump curbs with your bike?
6. How should you lay your bike down?

Contractions: Review

Write the contraction that can be used instead of the underlined words in the following sentences:

1. *We have* finished all of our work.
2. *Are* you *not* going to eat now?
3. *It is* a pretty color.
4. They *could not* leave early.
5. I *should have* read faster.
6. She *will not* stop crying.
7. *Let us* go to the movies.
8. *He would* like to speak at this time.
9. *I am* sure that *she is* right.
10. *Can* they *not* swim yet?

Summary

The purpose of writing a summary of an article is to help you remember the important facts. In writing a summary of an article pick out only the most important items.

Below list two facts which were the most important in the article which you have just read.

1.
2.

Compound Words

Match the words in Column A with the words in Column B to form compound words. On the lines below write out the compound words which you have made.

A	B
1. side	man
2. grand	shed
3. hat	side
4. grand	boy
5. table	stand
6. base	walk
7. mail	ball
8. out	rack
9. cow	top
10. wood	mother

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

WORD PUZZLE

Under the puzzle is a list of words. Circle the words as you find them in the puzzle. They may go up, down, backwards, or diagonally.

C F S M Q P O B F L M T S I H E A
B V E Z G D O T M I E A A R P S E
U S A A B C T L U O I R G Z P O M
M I T I R E S E A K B E S R A D G
Y G S M E Z E E M A R F O G I S R
T P R O F U L K G Z K C U B W O E
W I N S L A B H L F K D X R R N F
C C R M E I S Y H E U A A T T D L
N T U E C K G W T K X B J Y S M E
D A C N T O E H G Y R A E G Q C C
S T E D O L F O T V A T Z L W N T
R J T B R A K E S S U I V R A B O
A I A L S S E ı A S R K B M W I R
B D ! A X O Y B E O U I J I D C S
E S K Y A L D K R S K E U B C Y A
L M B P G M A W H E E L S S E C N
D I V U I R S B L A N Y K T S L S
N D K R B U Y E A O B M L E H E T
A T Y T I D E N I A H C N N R B D
H K O A B E K S U C R A U I D N A
Y O H I E B A T T E R Y G Z O L S
F C M M J E I W A M E K B V U F U

SEATS
TIRES
REFLECTORS
BRAKES
CHAIN
LIGHTS
WHEELS
FRAME
HANDLEBARS
RIM
SPROCKET
BICYCLE
GEAR
BIKE
BATTERY

PEDAL CARS: THE GASLESS WAY TO GO (27)

New Words:

accident – an incident which happens by chance
Accidents often happen in the home.

average – usual
The average speed for cars is 50 mph on an open highway.

bucket seat – a low, separate single seat with a rounded back, used in cars
The bucket seats were very comfortable.

compare – to examine to discover likenesses and differences
They compared cars to see which had the most to offer.

feature – something that stands out; a quality
There are many good features on that sport car.

local – having to do only with a certain place or area
The local telephone company does a good job.

passenger – a person who travels on a vehicle
The passengers on the bus were all sleeping.

serious – important, needing thought
Pollution has become a serious health problem.

shortage – too small an amount; not enough
There is a gas shortage in our country.

You may be able to beat the gas *shortage* if you do not mind using leg power with a pedal car. The pedal car is engineless, uses no gas, and will never need a tune-up or an oil change. This car is something like the toy cars children play with.

Since the gas shortage has become *serious,* the pedal car has become one possible answer to the problem. These pedal cars are not only fun to drive, but they also have many good *features.* Some of these features include *bucket seats* for two, pedals for both the driver and the *passenger,* a place to store bags, and tops to keep out wind, rain, and sun. The pedal car is really good for shopping and trips around town.

The drawbacks of the pedal car are their slowness and their handling. The *average* speed of the pedal car is only about 8 to 15 mph. Going up hills is not easy with a pedal car.

The pedal car has to ride in the street as a regular car would, and this can be a danger to the driver. Pedal cars are disliked by drivers of regular cars because they get in the way of traffic. Many states let the pedal cars run on *local* roads, but not on highways. Since the pedal car only *weighs* 100 pounds *compared* to 3,000 pounds for a regular car, the pedal car would not come out ahead in an *accident.*

Some pedal cars have only three wheels instead of four. Many people dislike the three wheels because they are not very stable. If you turn too fast, the car may tip over. Also, the brakes in the front do not work very well going downhill. Some feel that the three-wheel pedal car should not be allowed on the street.

The price for a pedal car is from $300 to about $550. It is still too early to tell if it would be worth it to spend money on this car. As time goes by, improvements will be made on the pedal cars. If these cars are used for fun only, they are good. However, they have a long way to go before they will take the place of a regular car.

Can you answer these?

1. What is a pedal car?
2. What are some of the good features of the pedal car?
3. What are the drawbacks of the pedal car?
4. Why can the pedal car be dangerous to ride?
5. Do you think the pedal car would be a good replacement for the gas powered car?

Vocabulary – Multiple Meanings

How are the following words used in this article? Check the sentence in which the word is used the same way as in the article.

1. features
   a. Her facial features are soft looking.
   b. The best features of this item are its strength and its appearance.
   c. The next feature at the movie starts in ten minutes.
2. beat
   a. He beat the dog for running away.
   b. Can you beat the prices in this store?
   c. He beat his car by misusing it.
3. store
   a. You may store your furniture in my house.
   b. Wait until you see what we have in store for you.
   c. You can buy a saw in just about any hardware store.
4. wind
   a. Try not to wind your watch too much.
   b. The wind was really strong during the storm.
   c. If you are not careful you may wind up in the hospital.
5. trip
   a. Be careful not to trip on the steps.
   b. It was a real trip trying to keep from laughing.
   c. Would you like to take a trip to the store?

Homonyms:

Write a homonym (spelled differently – sounds alike) for each of the following words:

1. weigh
2. beat
3. not
4. need
5. cents
6. one
7. would
8. brake
9. sun
10. eight

Synonyms and Antonyms:

Write a synonym and an antonym for each of the following words:

	synonym	antonym
1.	shortage	
2.	like	
3.	serious	
4.	many	
5.	regular	
6.	local	
7.	stable	
8.	early	
9.	long	
10.	before	

Summary:

List three of the most important facts from the story you have just read.

1.
2.
3.

TEN WAYS TO GO WITHOUT GAS (28)

New Words:

agency – business of a person or company that acts for someone else
The insurance agency sells policies for several insurance companies.

atlas – a book of maps
The world atlas has a map of every country.

carton – a box or container
The cardboard cartons were full.

experience – skill or knowledge gained from actually doing something
He has a great deal of experience fixing cars.

gear – equipment, tools
Before you camp you should have the right camping gear.

hike – a long walk
Hiking in the country has become a popular sport.

information – facts or knowledge
Send for information on campgrounds.

organize – get things into working order
The club organizes many camping trips.

popular – pleasing to many people
Golf is a popular sport.

vacation – a period of rest from work or school
Most people like to vacation in the summer.

There are several ways you can take a vacation trip without using gas. Of course you can use someone else's gas, by taking a bus, a train, or a plane. But there are other ways to travel without using a lot of gas.

The cheapest and easiest way is *hiking*. You could use a backpack, tent, and other camping *gear*. Almost all state and national parks have day trails. These parks can give you *information* and maps ahead of time.

Bicycling has now become a *popular* sport. Many states have bicycle trails, and some planes have free cargo-*cartons* to take your bike safely from one place to another. The American Youth Hostels has an *atlas* of cycle routes in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. It also organizes bike hikes in other countries.

Using a horse is another way to get around. Some dude ranches have pack trips which may last from a few hours to several weeks. If you do not ride very well, there are covered wagon trips where you ride on the wagon.

Packstocking is when you walk with a horse or mule behind you carrying your camping gear. This makes it easier for you to hike and allows you to take more things with you.

Paddlepower is moving by canoe. If you do not own a canoe, you can rent one. There are many canoe trails in the United States. The Makens Guide to U.S. Canoe Trails will let you know where these trails are.

If you do not want to use the energy it takes to paddle a canoe, then take a sailboat. However, you must know how to sail and have sea *experience*. It is a good idea to take a small motor with you just in case you run into any problems.

Riding a raft over water is still another way of travel. Many clubs plan such trips every year. This also takes skill and careful planning.

Tenting is not really travel, but it is a way to go on vacation without spending a lot of money and energy. Diving is also a fun thing to do on vacation. It can be cheap if you use a snorkel. If you want to scuba dive but do not want to spend the money to buy the equipment, you can rent the scuba gear.

Taking buses, trains, boats, and planes also saves you from using gas. Many travel *agencies* will plan your trip without any cost. Whatever way you choose to go on vacation, remember that you do not have to use a lot of gas to have a good time.

Can you answer these?

1. What is one of the cheapest and easiest ways to travel?
2. What is packstocking?
3. Name three ways to travel on water.
4. What do travel agencies do?
5. Can you think of any other ways you can take a vacation without using a lot of gas?

Syllabication:

Divide the following words into syllables:

below	everyone
away	along
include	today
someone	atlas
hiking	wagon
almost	behind
anything	motor
information	into
cargo	
cartons	

Fact or Opinion?

To become a good reader, you must be able to tell the difference between fact and opinion. A *fact* is something that is true and can be proven. An example of a fact is that we have 12 months in a year. An *opinion* is a belief or a judgment that a person has about something, but it is not always true or accurate. An example of an opinion is the statement that blue is the prettiest color.

Below is a list of statements. If the statement is a fact write F next to it and if it is an opinion write an O next to it.

_____ 1. The United States is falling apart.

_____ 2. The capital of the United States is Washington, D.C.

_____ 3. Ice turns into water when it melts.

_____ 4. An atom is the smallest particle of anything.

_____ 5. The best way to travel is by plane.

_____ 6. The coldest season of the year is winter.

_____ 7. An apple a day keeps the doctor away.

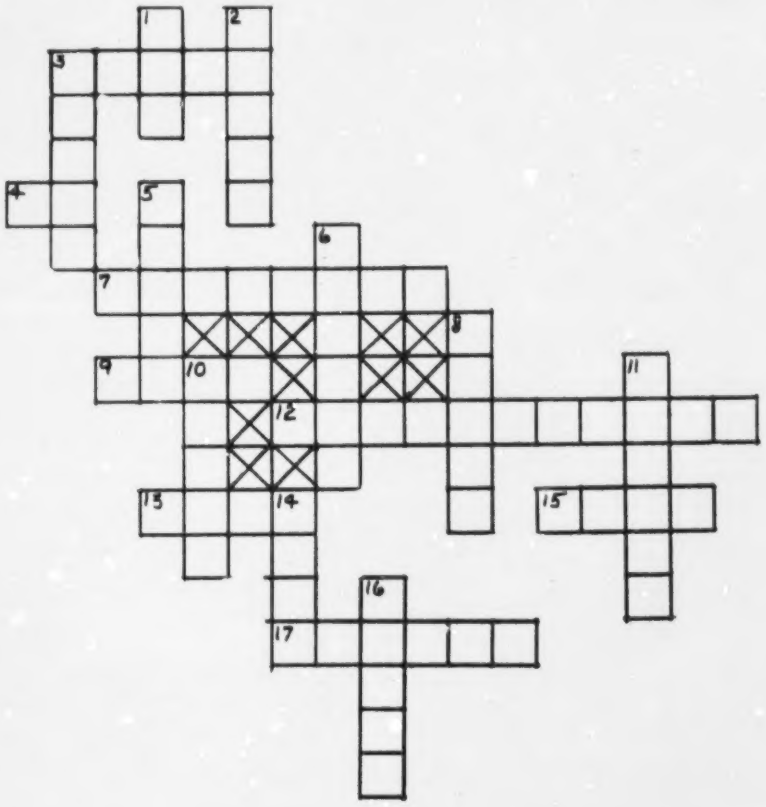
_____ 8. Eighteen is the best age of all.

_____ 9. We need oxygen to live.

_____ 10. A suntan makes a person look more attractive.

Complete the following crossword puzzle

Use the words from the article which you have just read.



Across:

3. diving with an air tank
4. a journey
7. a period of rest
9. equipment
12. news, facts
13. a number of logs tied together to serve as a float
15. to travel on a sailboat
17. to take a trip

Down:

1. a large passenger vehicle
2. a 4-wheeled vehicle, usually drawn by horses
3. something done for fun
5. short for airplane
6. taking long walks
8. a large hoofed animal with a tail and a mane
10. a book of maps
11. plunging into water
14. a portable shelter held up by poles
16. a small light, narrow boat, sharp at both ends

NEW, LIGHTER GEAR GOES CAMPING (29)

New Words:

emergency – an unexpected happening
In case of an emergency call the police.

entry – a passage, an entrance
The entry to the house was very small.

inner – farther in; inside
The inner part of the jacket was dry.

liner – material that covers the inner surface of something
The liner of the tent was warm.

material – what a thing is made from
Coats should be made of a heavy material.

ounces – a unit of weight
There are 16 ounces in a pound.

protect – to cover or defend
We are protected by state laws.

synthetic – formed by artificial means
Since silk is so expensive, they have developed a synthetic material which looks like silk.

One pound does not sound like a lot. However, if you add a few things to your backpack, and each weighs one pound, you will know that even *ounces* do make a big difference.

Lighter and stronger gear have recently become available. These items cost more, but they are better. A lot of the new camping gear is made from *materials* which were developed for outer space.

It still gets cold in many places in summer. If you camp all year round, staying warm is even more important. Goose down is still the best thing for use in vests, jackets, and sleeping bags to keep body heat in and cold out. However, it costs a lot, is hard to wash, and can become soggy when it rains. New *synthetics* have been developed which cost less, are easy to wash, and keep in body heat. Some sleeping bags are now made with a combination of down and the synthetics.

Tents are being improved. Many now have a roof that goes over the tent to keep the sun off and the rain away. Some tents have an *inner liner* to prevent frost in the winter. Some tents are now being made with rip-stop material.

A tent which fits in a pocket is now made for *emergencies*. If you plan to camp where it rains or snows a lot, you should try to get a tent with a covered *entry* where there is room to keep backpacks protected. Some tents now zip together to make a larger tent.

Stoves are now made to fit into a backpack. Freeze dried food is also popular because it is easy to carry.

Lightweight materials are being developed to keep in warmth and keep out cold. Hiking shoes have been made better for more *comfort*. With the many new ideas in camping gear, camping has become easier and safer.

Can you answer these?

1. When you are hiking, how important is the weight of your backpack?
2. What are they now making a lot of camping gear from?
3. What is really the best thing for use in vests, jackets and sleeping bags to keep in warmth?
4. What are the disadvantages of goose down?
5. What have they now developed to replace goose down?
6. How have tents been improved?

Vocabulary: multiple meanings

Below is a list of words which have more than one meaning: These words have been used in the article you just read. Read the sentences under each word, and check the sentence in which the word has the same meaning as it did in the article.

1. pound
   a. At birth he weighed an even seven pounds.
   b. They tried to pound the stake into the ground.
   c. She loves to eat pound cake.
2. space
   a. There is a space at the bottom of the page which is blank.
   b. It is interesting to read about outer space.
   c. Space yourselves out in the gym so you won't bump into anyone.
3. down
   a. Please sit down so that I can see the stage.
   b. They ran quickly down the hill.
   c. The down was so soft and fluffy.
4. hard
   a. The candy was hard as a rock.
   b. That print is hard to read.
5. fit
   a. She is not fit to be a mother.
   b. That box will fit into the trunk.
   c. The dress did not fit her.
   d. If we don't go, he will have a fit.

Consonant Blends:

Underline the consonant blends in the following words (remember, they can be anywhere in a word).

pound	sleeping	frost
stronger	cold	stop
places	still	plan
round	tent	snows
staying	prevent	stoves

What is the difference between a fact and an opinion?

List one fact and one opinion on the lines below:

Fact:

Opinion:

List four important facts from the article you have just read.

1.
2.
3.
4.

KNOW YOUR BIKE AND HOW TO FIX IT (30)

New Words:

adult – a fully grown person
The adults were playing cards while the children watched television.

complex – complicated
The puzzle was very complex.

complicated – difficult to understand or deal with
The directions were very complicated.

enjoyable – giving pleasure
The trip was very enjoyable.

familiar – having a good knowledge, well acquainted
Are you familiar with mountain climbing?

popular – pleasing to many people
Checkers is a popular game.

practical – useful
Using the yellow pages is a practical way to shop.

If you take your bike to a bicycle mechanic to be repaired, you may have to wait a long time. This is because bikes have become so *popular* today. If you want your bike fixed quickly, you may have to fix it yourself.

Today over 35 % of the bikes sold are bought by *adults* for their own use. Many people have found riding bikes to be fun as well as a *practical* way to travel. It is also a good way to exercise. Because of this, bicycle makers cannot make the bikes fast enough for all those who want one.

People like bikes because they only need the bike and their legs to take off. With everything so *complex* today, it is nice to get back to something simple. It is also enjoyable to ride a bike and take your time to enjoy what is around you. No wonder so many people like to ride bikes!

Bike mechanics sometimes charge as much as $10 an hour. You can save a lot of money if you know how to fix your own bike. If you have a ten-speed bike, repairs can be *complicated,* but you can learn how to fix your bike by reading a good book on the subject. You should be *familiar* with your bike. As you work on it, you will learn more about it. Keep your bike in good running order to prevent it from having to be fixed too often.

Can you answer these?

1. Why do you often have to wait a long time to get a bike fixed today?
2. About what percent of bikes are bought by adults for their own use?
3. Why have bicycles become so popular?
4. What is one of the best ways to learn how to fix your bike?
5. What is the main idea of this article?

Compound Words

Fill in the blanks, using the italicized words to make a compound word.

1. She could not find the *stand* to put the *books* on.
   She was looking for a _____
2. They love to go out on the *boat* with the *sail.*
   Their _____ is their favorite boat.
3. The pitcher threw the *ball* to first *base*
   He was playing _____
4. He loves to *stand* on his *hands.*
   He was good at _____
5. The *light* was coming from the *moon.*
   They were standing in the _____

Following Directions:

Below is a set of directions for making corn on the cob. Read the directions carefully, and then answer the questions which follow the directions.

> Take the husk off the corn, making sure it is all off. While you are doing this, start heating water in a large pan. When the water comes to a boil, put the corn in. Let it come to a boil again, and then cook corn for about 3 to 5 minutes. Be careful not to cook it too long or it will get tough.

1. What is the first step?
2. What should you do while you are doing the first step?
3. When should you put the corn in the water?
4. How long should the corn cook?
5. What will happen if you cook the corn too long?

REPLACE MUFFLERS YOURSELF -- AND SAVE! (31)

New Words:

connection – a thing that joins or links things together
The connections were loose in the engine.

exhaust – the escape of used gas or steam from an engine
The exhaust pipes were rusted.

extension – an addition, something used to enlarge or lengthen
They used an extension to reach the bolt.

hacksaw – a fine-toothed, narrow bladed saw stretched out in a frame, for cutting metal
They cut the pipe by using a hacksaw.

labor – work, services performed
The labor charge for car repairs is usually high.

manifold – a pipe having several outlets for connecting one pipe with others
The header pipes connect to the manifold.

muffler – part of the car that deadens the noise
If your car has no muffler, it will be noisy.

worth – deserving of
Is that book worth reading?

If you take your car to a mechanic for a new muffler, it will cost you a lot. Between parts and labor, your bill will be high. If you could have done the job yourself you would have saved money.

Work which you can do yourself is *worth* doing. The *labor* cost will only be your time, and if you shop around for parts you can save a lot of money. Dealers and service stations charge a lot for their parts.

Make sure you have the tools you will need before you start the job. You can rent tools, and renting costs less than buying a tool you may only need to use one time.

To save money, look at catalogs from mail-order houses. Their prices are usually less than over-the-counter prices. Make sure, however, that you check the shipping charges because they may make the price higher. Also, watch for sales on parts at over-the-counter places.

Make sure you plan ahead before you start the job. You should have all the parts you will need. Remove your old *muffler* when the engine is cold. If it is hot, the parts will be too hot to handle. Remove clamps and pipes. If they are not any good, use a *hacksaw* to take them off.

Threaded studs connect the header pipes to the *exhaust manifolds*. Many times you will need an *extension* to reach the nuts. If they are frozen on, use oil on the threads or a torch on the nuts. Sometimes you cannot take out the pipe because the other engine parts are in the way. You may have to cut it.

All parts should be in place before you tighten any *connections*. You should have wood blocks or bricks around to hold the muffler and pipes in place while you put the clamps in place. After you drive around for a few days, check the clamps and tighten them if necessary.

If you do the job yourself, at least you will know that it was done right. Just think of the money you will save. The time and effort spent will be well worth it!

Can you answer these?

1. How can you save money on car repairs?
2. How can you save money on parts for your car?
3. Before starting a repair job, how should you plan ahead?
4. What should you use to take off clamps and pipes which are not good?
5. What connects the header pipes to the exhaust manifolds?
6. What should be done before you tighten any connections?

Vocabulary: Word Usage

How are the following words used in the article which you have just read? Write the meanings next to each word and then write another meaning which is not used in the article. Use the dictionary.

1. part _____
2. work _____
3. mind _____
4. check _____
5. plan _____

Dictionary Work:

Look up the word *run* in the dictionary. How many definitions are given?_____ List three of these definitions below:

1.
2.
3.

Write a sentence for each of the three meanings.

1.
2
3.

Summary:

List 5 main facts from the article which you have just read.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Following Directions:

See how well you can follow directions by drawing a map from the directions below:

> Mr. Adams received a phone call from his daughter who was at a friend's house. His daughter asked him if he could pick her up and take her home. These are the directions she gave to her father: Turn right at the end of the driveway. Go to the end of the block and make another right. Go straight for 2 blocks until you come to a stop sign, and then turn left. Follow this road, which is Lexington Road, for a few miles. Watch for a large park with many trees on your right. As soon as you see the park, get ready to turn left at the first signal light past the park. There will be a big church across the street from the park at the corner where you will be turning. This will be Baker Street, which curves and turns a lot. Take this street until you come to a dead end. Turn left. Take this street for three blocks until you go over railroad tracks. Turn right as soon as you go over the tracks. Take this street for only one block and then make a quick left. Follow this road, and soon you will cross a small bridge. After the bridge, you will come to a signal light. Turn right onto Pecan Drive. My friend's house is the fourth house on the left. It has green shutters, and the house number is 717.

THE LIFE IT SAVES MAY BE YOUR OWN (32)

New Words:

approval – opinion that something is good
All the equipment must meet the approval of those men.

comfortable – giving comfort or a feeling of ease
The chair was so comfortable he didn't want to get out of it.

conditions – the state of something
The condition of the road was very poor.

cushion – a soft pillow or pad
The cushion on the chair had to be replaced.

individually – singly, one at a time
The awards were presented individually.

life preserver – a belt, jacket, or tube to keep a person afloat in the water
Everyone on the boat was wearing a life preserver.

passenger – a person who travels on a vehicle
All the passengers on the boat were good sailors.

pleasure – enjoyment; something that pleases or delights
The pleasure boat took us all around the island.

Boats are required by law to carry a *life preserver* for each *passenger*. Someday the law will also make the proper kind of life preserver a must. The right kind of life preserver makes a lot of sense if anything should happen.

Just about anything which has the U. S. Coast Guard seal of *approval* is legal lifesaving equipment for a *pleasure* boat. Now jackets and vests which are easier and more *comfortable* have been developed. There are many kinds to choose from.

To know which one to choose, you should know how they perform in different water *conditions*, and how easy they are to use in time of need. The good thing about a vest or jacket preserver is that once you put it on, it is there to stay. The *cushion* kind that floats has to be held on to, so it is not good in open waters where you have to wait some time for help. A tie-on vest is best for children.

Floating cushions are usually carried on the seats of small boats, so they are close if they are needed. However, sometimes the cushions may blow out of your reach. If you wear the cushion on your back, it will often cause you to float face down. To prevent this, you should put one arm and one leg through the loops. For these reasons, cushions are not allowed in place of something you wear.

Every life preserver jacket or vest is *individually* inspected by someone from the Coast Guard. A preserver which has to be blown up is not approved because the person who wears it may not be able to work it in an emergency. Racing jackets are good because they float you face side up and have a collar to support your neck and head. With the many kinds of preservers around, there is no reason for not wearing one.

Can you answer these?

1. What are boats required to carry for each passenger?
2. What are the different kinds of life preservers?
3. What are the advantages of a vest or jacket?
4. Why is the cushion not a good life preserver in open waters?
5. How can you prevent the cushion from floating you face down in the water?
6. Who inspects every life preserver, jacket, or vest?
7. Why are life preservers which have to be blown up not approved?
8. Why are racing jackets good life preservers?

Word Usage: Multiple Meanings

List two meanings for each of the following words. Use the dictionary if you need help.

1. kind
   a.
   b.
2. seal
   a.
   b.
3. tie
   a.
   b.
4. back
   a.
   b.

Synonyms:

Each of the words in Part A is a synonym for words in Part B. Pick the synonyms for each word in Part B. Make sure you use all the words in Part A. Each word in Part B will have many synonyms.

PART A

tranquil	small	calm	train	twirl
grave	amount	warm	instruct	damp
quantity	swift	tiny	moist	snug
rapid	many	teach	sober	valiant
bold	solemn	spin	quick	peaceful
courageous	comfortable	humid	wee	revolve

PART B

1. number

2. fast

3. serious

4. brave

5. cozy

6. little

7. serene

8. whirl

9. wet

10. educate

Complete the following search word puzzle:

V M R A E Q U I P M E N T R P E I N O
T L E G A L K T C E P S N I A C J P L
N D P A V W M V K U J A D M L E A T U
A T O E R U S A E L P V H A L R C L I
B L O C P A T E R I A W V P A I K C P
L E G O N J A C I F G O S F N O E N S
W M W A L Q L A B E R W A N Q L T O N
G T I S O W L R X P J B P D A K S I H
C X C T B U O T P R L Y D E R U K H I
O E B G R P W A T E I A S P W T I S P
N G I U X T I E X S I R W R S D H U J
D N U A O O W R V E J D E G A U K C U
I I K R R A O E P R W G A L N P O I G
T V Q D R T R B M V N H J Q L M M Z R
I A R U S O U W T E D E N P F L S E S
O S P E A T E K S R A E O O A I T B L
N E V E L D S I L R G R V G A Q P C
S F D L R A N M D A T A R W O K S O
T I P A U P E U L T A E P T S E A T S
J L L O O P S I N B Q R F L O A T S E
O V R U M O H P L C V P M U I C A B O
C A W B T C S E U E A R A L L O C I Q

COLLAR
EQUIPMENT
LIFE PRESERVER
PLEASURE
SEATS
SEAL
VEST
LAW
LEGAL
CHILDREN
FLOATS
PASSENGER
APPROVAL
LOOPS
ALLOW
JACKETS
WATER
COMFORTABLE
CONDITIONS
INSPECT
CUSHION
COAST GUARD

CAR STEREO SPEAKERS: HOW TO PUT THEM IN (33)

New Words:

channel – a range of frequencies that transmits sound
There are seven channels on our television set.

door saddle -- the bottom of the door frame in a car
A lot of dirt was under the door saddle.

grille – a grating which forms protective covering
The grille covered the rear speaker.

height – the measure of an object from its base to its top
The building has a height of 70 feet.

loosen – to free from tightness
Loosen the bolt so the seat will come off the bike.

muffle – to deaden the sound
If you cover the speakers the sound will be muffled.

sabre – a saw with a curved blade
The sabre saw can be used in place of the hacksaw.

solder – to join or mend metal surfaces with a melted metal or alloy
He tried to solder the pieces of metal together.

speaker – a loudspeaker; something that transmits sound
For some reason the sound is too loud when it comes through the speakers.

terminal – a device on the end of an electric wire or cable to make connections easy
The terminals each connected to a speaker.

warp – a twist or curve in something which was once flat
The plastic will warp if left out in the hot sun.

The first step in installing your car stereo is to decide where you want to put the *speakers*. It is usually easier to put in rear deck speakers because most American cars already have the holes for them. Front speakers give the best sound in the front seat, and this is where someone is always sitting. The front speakers have to be put in the door or the front kick panels.

It is hard to put speakers in a door because the window parts get in the way. Also, you have to be careful because if you do it wrong the seats will *muffle* the sound. To begin with, *loosen* the door panel. Once you are able to see inside the door, raise and lower the window so you will know where not to put the speaker. Next, measure very carefully. Now use a *sabre* saw or hacksaw to cut the hole. You can also drill around the outline of the hole and then saw from hole to hole. If your doors have carpet on them, do not use a power drill because the carpet will tear.

Take off the inner kick plate trim which is in front of the door. Next, drill holes across from each other in the door edge. Now put the speaker wires through these holes to the speakers. Make sure you *solder* them so they will stay in place. The hot leads from each *channel* of the tape deck must go to the same *terminal* on each speaker or the sound will not be right.

To put in rear seat speakers tuck the wires under the side of the carpet or floor mats so they are out of sight. Put the wires under the door *saddle* when they pass the door. Next, take off the back seat to get the wires into the trunk. You will most likely need help putting it back on. Drill holes into the trunk.

Rear speakers which run even with the back shelf are about the best. The speakers which stick up are not as good because they block your view when driving and often *warp* from the sun.

Many American cars already have six-by-nine inch speaker ovals cut in the back shelf. If you must cut them yourself, use a sabre saw or hacksaw. If the back window gets in the way of the saw, then try to cut from inside the trunk. To bolt the speaker in place, have someone in the trunk hold the speaker nuts and washers in place while you tighten the screws.

To prevent reflections, the rear-deck speakers should be a dark color. They should not be plastic because they will warp. Before putting on a metal *grille*, cover the other side with a grille cloth. This will keep the sun off and therefore prevent it from ruining the speakers. To get a good sound balance when putting in both front and rear speakers, use the same kind of speakers and put them in at the same *height*.

Can you answer these?

1. What must you decide before starting to install your car stereo?
2. What type of speakers are usually easier to put in? Why?
3. What speakers give you the best sound in the front seat?
4. Why is it hard to put speakers in a door?
5. What should you use to cut a hole in the door panel for the speaker?
6. How can you get a good sound balance when putting in front and rear speakers?

Synonyms and antonyms:

Write a synonym for each of the following words:

rear	_____	sure	_____
hard	_____	stay	_____
careful	_____	help	_____
begin	_____	edge	_____
tear	_____	saw	_____

Write an antonym for each of the following words:

always	_____	under	_____
loosen	_____	pass	_____
raise	_____	back	_____
inner	_____	best	_____
lead	_____	often	_____

Prefixes:

Define each of the following words which contain a prefix:

untrue _____

impossible _____

dislike _____

reread _____

postgraduate _____

misunderstanding _____

preview _____

indirect _____

exclaim _____

transcontinental _____

superman _____

semicircle _____

biweekly _____

submarine _____

monorail _____

Digraphs:

Consonant *blends* are two consonants which come together and blend their sounds. Digraphs are two consonants which come together, but their sounds *do not* blend: They make a new, *single* sound.

Example of a consonant blend: *sk*ate (you can hear the sound of both s and k.)

Example of a consonant digraph: lau*gh* (the gh forms one new sound, which is *f*.

Underline the digraphs in the words below, and circle the blends.

brake	friend	pray	chain
tough	trip	bath	ring
chair	that	blend	grow
so	shoe	laugh	shed

COMBAT COPS FIGHT CRIME LIKE COMMANDOS (34)

New Words:

automatic – moving or acting by itself
The motorcycle had an automatic starter.

canteen – a small container used for carrying drinking water or some liquid
The canteen was filled with tea.

cartridge – a case made of metal or cardboard for holding gunpowder
The cop had many cartridges in his belt.

combat – fighting; battle; a struggle
Much of the combat took place in the jungle.

commando – a solder trained to do close-range fighting or to make surprise raids into enemy territory.
The commandos were trained for months before going out on raids.

crime – an act that is against the law
More crimes are committed in cities than in rural areas.

criminal – a person who had done a crime
All criminals should be punished.

military – relating to soldiers, armed forces, or war
The military has a training period for its soldiers.

political terrorist – one who creates fear by threats or violence for political reasons
The political terrorists were responsible for an explosion in the United Nations building.

signal – a sign, word, or event that serves to start some action
You must wait for the signal before you may leave.

tactics – the act of arranging and moving military forces to use them to best advantage
During the war the army used many tactics in battle.

weapon – something that is used in fighting
It is against the law to carry a deadly weapon.

There are now cops who are *combat* trained to fight crime. They are heavily armed with high powered rifles and military field gear. This came about because of the increase of *political terrorism* and other crime in the United States.

The old kinds of police *weapons* have become outdated with this new type of *criminal*. The billy club and .38 gun are like bows and arrows to these criminals. For this reason, men are now being trained in special *military* police *tactics*. The Los Angeles police department has a highly rated unit of these new cops known as SWAT, or Special Weapons and Tactics. They take care of crime which is too serious for the local police.

These SWAT units are made up of five-man teams. Each team has its own leader who carries a .223-cal AR-15 semi*automatic* rifle. All of the team members carry heavy weapons. They wear bulletproof vests, helmets, *cartridge* belts, *canteens,* ammo pockets, tear gas, gas masks, *signal* lights, first aid kits, and other gear.

Every member of the team has a special job to do. There is a scout, who checks everything out before he gets the others. Then a marksman uses a long rifle to get snipers. The rear guard protects the others from an attack from behind. He also is ready to move in if the others need help.

The SWAT forces are called in whenever there is a major crime or riot. They are working out so well that many people think that the combat cop is possibly just what the United States needs now.

Can you answer these?

1. What are the new kinds of cops trained in?
2. Why were they started?
3. What does SWAT stand for?
4. What does a scout do?
5. Who protects the others from an attack from behind?
6. When is SWAT called in?

Homonyms:

Write a homonym for each of the following words:

there	_____	made	_____
in	_____	team	_____
which	_____	wear	_____
too	_____	need	_____
for	_____	dough	_____

Multiple Meanings:

Write at least two definitions for each of the following words:

1.	kind	3.	arm	5.	unit	7.	well
	a.		a.		a.		a.
	b.		b.		b.		b.
2.	train	4.	branch	6.	check	8.	signal
	a.		a.		a.		a.
	b.		b.		b.		b.

Complete the following search-word puzzle:

A U W E D O T R I A K S A M S A G E
S O R C U E V B U L L E T N Q M S S
B M I X A D U A S A G R A E T X P P
S Y O M V Y E X A R T E L F I R C O
C Z T W C O M B A T N I O S N E O L
I B C M E T U P S E M C C E V P J I
T D A A I J O R E T R U N C X I A T
C R R R B C C T C I A U R R I N B I
A B T K E S N D M M W A V O L S K C
T C R S N A Z I E Q E W A F O I P A
R P I M C U N D A G B U X B S B F L
G A D A F A M T O Y E I I F W S N K
P F G N L E M I R C R U D E A T O D
S A E B I K E O S C O U T B Y V I Y
Z A I T H U C N A M W S I G N A L U
F S O N I M O X Q E B I T M W S P N
A M M O P P S R N U Y R A T I L I M
U G E T A K A A T T A C K U O P K J
E I T E H X O I E H E L M E T W A C
H O W N U R A Q T S A V E U I R J T

COMBAT
CRIME
POLITICAL
WEAPONS
CRIMINAL

MILITARY
TACTICS
BULLET
HELMET
CARTRIDGE

CANTEEN
AMMO
TEARGAS
SIGNAL
GEAR

GAS MASK
SCOUT
PLOT
RIFLE
SNIPER

MARKSMAN
FORCES
COP
TEAM
ATTACK

SAVE MONEY: DO YOUR OWN AUTO TOUCH-UP (35)

New Words:

chrome – a grayish white metal which is shiny, used for trim on cars
The chrome really added to the car's appearance.

exact – accurate, same
He came up with the exact number he started with.

feather – to taper the edge of something, usually in painting; to even out the new paint with the original paint
Feather the paint with sandpaper.

identification – something used to prove who a person is or what a thing is
The bank will not cash your check unless you have an identification card.

leveler – something used to make a surface flat or even
A leveler is used on a scratch to bring it up and make it even with the original surface.

prime – to apply the first coat of color, as in painting
Always prime a surface before putting on a final coat of paint.

soak – to make wet throughout
Soak the sandpaper in water before you use it.

stock – supply on hand of something
The store keeps a large stock of toys.

taper – to make or become gradually smaller toward the end
The paint begins to taper at the center of the circle.

If you get a scratch on your car, you can get touchup paint which will match your car's color exactly. If you know the *stock* number of the finish on your car, you will have no problem. On your car's *identification* plate is a color code number. The car dealer has a color code book which lists stock numbers. From this they can pick out your car's *exact* finish.

Below is a list of six steps for a well done touchup job:

(1) Clean the scratched area with clean water and wipe it with a clean, dry, soft cloth. After it has been cleaned, do not touch it.

(2) Lightly sand the scratch. Dip the sandpaper into water and *soak* it. *Feather* edges of the scratch by sanding deep in the center and slowly *taper* off to the original surface. Clean off with water and wipe dry.

(3) If the scratch is near *chrome* or glass, cover these parts with tape and newspaper.

(4) You must now *prime* the bare metal. This is to protect the metal from rusting and to stop the new finish from peeling. Follow the directions that come with the primer. After it has dried, sandpaper it as you did before.

(5) Spray on the paint. Be careful not to spray the paint heavily because it will run. You may have to practice on something else until you get the hang of it.

(6) Now spray a light coat of *leveler* to blend it with the original surface. You may use rubbing *compound* instead of the leveler. Make sure the paint has dried for at least a week before rubbing it. Be sure to rub lightly.

Can you answer these?

1. What do you have to know to get the exact color of touchup paint to match your car?
2. What is the first step in a touchup job?
3. What should you do right after you have finished sanding?
4. What do you do to the bare metal? Why?
5. Why shouldn't you spray the paint on heavily?
6. What should you spray on the touch-up to blend it with the original surface?

Vocabulary:

Find the word in the article that means:

1. to be the same_____
2. the treatment given a surface_____
3. one who makes a business of buying and selling_____
4. the first; earliest_____
5. instructions to be followed_____

Suffixes:

Define each of the following words:

hopeless_____

friendly_____

dangerous_____

foolish_____

Suffixes: (cont'd.)

helpful _____

eastward _____

encouragement _____

violinist _____

worker _____

scientist _____

Prefixes:

Define each of the following words:

antiwar _____

improper _____

biyearly _____

international _____

incorrect _____

rewind _____

mistreat _____

unlikely _____

disloyal _____

tricycle _____

Context clues:

Write a context clue using the words "that is" for each of the following words. Use a dictionary.

1. luxury
2. debut
3. multitude
4. vocation
5. technical

This is an exercise in following directions. Start with the word which is given. Then start changing the word as the directions say to.

The word is AUTOMOBILE.

1. Write the word on the line. _____
2. Drop the last letter of the word and place it in front of the word. _____
3. Drop the 4th letter of the word and in its place add the 7th letter of the alphabet. _____
4. Drop the 6th letter of the word, and put the letter which follows it in the alphabet after the first letter of the word. _____
5. If there are any *o's* in the word, drop them. _____
6. Drop the last letter of the word and replace it with the 14th letter of the alphabet. _____
7. Drop all vowels in the word other than *e's* and *i's*. _____
8. Add the same letter which is at the beginning of the word to the end of the word. _____
9. Drop the 2nd letter of the alphabet from the word. _____

Don't all cars need this to run?

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